Appendix IV.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 107.**

Comparative statement of the revenue realised from the Mahendragiri and Kalkulam Ranges on foreign cattle.

Year.	*Mahendragiri Range.*	*Kalkulam Range.*
	Rs. chs. c.	Rs. chs. c.
1100	2,048-22-2	426-2-14
1101	1,498-22-12	155-6-4
1102 till end of Edavam	842-13-11	10-5-0

VOTING OF GRANTS.—(*Contd.*)

DEMAND III—LAND REVENUE.—RS. 8·48 LAKHS.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III—Land Revenue.

Motion 115.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Sir, I rise to move the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,402 for establishment by Re. 1.

(To press upon the Government the desirability of registering a small plot for house-site adjoining the Terur village, Agastisvaram taluk.)

MR. V SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. I wish to know how the subject which he has mentioned in the motion can come up under this head? My view is, only general policy could be discussed.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I shall explain. The thing has been long overdue and I just draw the attention of the Government to the matter as the matter has passed all stages. In the footnote to my motion, there seems to be a slight omission, whether on my part or in copying it. It ought to read that the motion is intended to press on the attention of Government the desirability of registering a small plot of house-site for the Marava community adjoining the Terur village in the Agastisvaram taluk.

PRESIDENT : I have got to decide on the point of order raised, Mr. Sivatanu Pillai.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I think, Sir, that the question will arise when he begins to speak on his motion. But, as it is, according to the ruling already given, the foot-note is but a surplusage to the motion given notice of. Purely, individual matter will not be in order, if introduced in the speech,

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[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

The observations of the Deputy President must be a warning to the member.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Even if general policy can be discussed, can it come under 'establishment'?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Yes. I think it may.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know whether the reasons for the motion or the merits of it should be taken into consideration?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Subject to what I said before, therefore, it was that I said that the learned Deputy President's observations gave a warning to the member.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): From this distance, I am unable to catch him.

PRESIDENT: I will explain. The point is this. You may explain in general, but if you are going to speak about the particular matter which you have indicated in your note, the discussion will be inadmissible.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The policy as accepted by the Government in the matter of registering house-sites for the depressed classes as well as to certain other communities is to treat them with sympathy and consideration. Sir, there is a community living on the other side of Travancore which goes by the name of Marava community. Just to give some idea of what sort of community this particular one is, I shall, by way of illumination, give an idea about it. They are neither Romo-Syrians nor Roman Catholics nor Nanjinad Vellalas. This community, at a time when there was no ammunition, no arms, much less any other power, happened to be a matter of terror to the adjoining taluks of Agastisvaram and Tovala, because they were bound by no law under the sun. They took the law into their own hands making inroads at night both in poor huts and the rich man's places. Now, as a result of ever so many influences, this community has settled down peacefully, scattered over the taluks of Agastisvaram and Tovala.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): May I know whether they come under caste Hindus?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I said neither caste Hindus nor depressed classes. They are Hindus anyhow. They do not suffer any disability in the matter of passing along the public roads and getting entrance into the temples. This community deserves very sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Government and that was also amply proved by the issue of a notification by the Government very recently that the Marava community has been agitating for a house-site. As a result of that agitation, the Government were pleased to issue a notification in the Gazette that a particular site bordering on the road that goes through the Terur tank has been intended to be registered as house-sites for the Marava community. In the notification, a reasonable period was allowed for filing objections and that

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period has long been over. Now, for the information of the House and of Mr. Vipan, who said that no inch of tank-bed should ever be registered, I may say it is not only a tank-bed but also the ground immediately adjoining the road that goes through the middle of the Terur tank that is to be registered. The opposite side of this site has been registered away for the depressed classes, particularly for the Salvation Army people. About this site, the Government seem to have made enquiry through the Irrigation Officer as well as the Revenue Officer of the locality and I understand that these officers raised no objection. As no objection has been raised in the matter now, the Government will safely launch the necessary steps for registering this site for the poor Marava community.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the member whether this worthy community is still following the time-honoured profession?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): As I said before, under various influences, they have now become a peaceful community scattered in the two taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the member wish to register the land to the community as a whole or to any particular individuals?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): As a whole.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Am I to understand that there is something like a rule or law prohibiting the registry in favour of a community?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Certainly not. I only draw the attention of the Government to take further steps. A notification has already been published and it is a long time since the notification was published.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the member whether every other community has got house-sites?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Recently, lands have been registered to Parayas who belong to the Salvation Army fold for house-sites. So, I submit that the case of Maravas be sympathetically considered by the Government as the Government have enquired into the matter and no objections have been raised. Now, it remains only with the Government to view—

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the member be satisfied if house-sites are given anywhere in Travancore?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): *Anywhere*, in a compact area, so that the Marava community may live together as a family.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whether the member wishes to register the land in favour of the community or in favour of individuals?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The Marava community as a whole does not seem to live in one compact area. They are scattered

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[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

over two taluks. Probably, dictated by the exigencies of life, the transport of paddy on head-loads and all that, all members of the village have to be living closely.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is it the member's idea to shepherd them into a particular tract?

MR M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Yes, because it is in their interests that they should live in a compact area.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Would the site proposed hold all the Maravas in Travancore?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Certainly not. But it will hold about 460 families.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): How is it possible to discriminate between a Marava in Travancore and a Marava in British India for the purpose of registry?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is it the member's wish that the whole of the Marava community should have house-sites in a particular area?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): As I explained, this particular site has been chosen by the Government officers after enquiry for this purpose and no objection has been raised.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the member whether this particular land could be registered?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): There is an extent of 1 acre and 48 cents.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will it suffice for 460 families?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Therefore it is that I ask for more lands.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Under what rules are the lands to be registered?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Whatever may be the rules, I want the site to be registered under the land revenue rules or any other rules, as this plot has been promised to this community by means of a Gazette notification and objection has not been raised.

MR. C. P. THOMS (*Nominated*): Has there been any application?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Without any application, the Government will move only slowly. As a matter of fact, the Government are moving in this matter like a mill.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): Is the member aware that there are many Marava families permanently settled in different parts of the taluk living in their own homes and owning properties?

MR. M. SIAVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May be. In certain cases, there are many Parayas who belong to the Salvation Army having big buildings. If I remember correct a man, one Nanjan by name, is

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worth about two lakhs of rupees. He belongs to one of the depressed classes. As a matter of fact, I would stoutly oppose if any land is registered in his name.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*) : I am speaking of Maravas who have settled permanently in different parts of the taluks and I wish to know whether the member thinks that they should be unsettled and taken to a particular plot.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): My point is this. When the Government are prepared to give house-sites to accommodate all the families of the Marava community, practically I have no objection. The site has been selected and it has been duly notified for the purpose of being registered in the name of the community. I do not know whether all the families are to be settled there. Anyhow, the purpose has been served by the notification.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): The member seems to say that there is—

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : I rise to a point of order and wish to know whether my friend is making a speech there.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): I am asking a question whether the member seeks to establish a parallel between the depressed classes and Maravas in the matter of house-sites ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I am not aware whether all the depressed classes are given large tracts of land in one particular plot. I am only stating a parallel. My friend, who presumes to be a benefactor of the depressed classes, probably thinks that I would also be one to the Marava community, if they do not come under the category of the depressed classes. They too, as any others, might own paddy lands and palatial buildings. But this community as a whole would not be treated as a community because it has no benefactor. That is why this grievance was brought to my attention and I in turn am drawing the attention of the Government.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know from the member whether these Maravas would come under backward classes ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Emphatically backward, backward in the sense that they have not seen even the top of a High School. Both economically and educationally, I say they are backward.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : Is he of opinion that this one acre and 48 cents would accommodate at least half the number of people who want house-sites ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I say that a penny is better than none.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : The house-sites are to be registered in the name of the community as a whole or to individuals ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : So far as this matter is concerned, individual interests are too distant.

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MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know how they have applied for the registry?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): They applied for the registry as a community belonging to the last stage of their existence.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is there any representation from the community?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): If I remember correct, there was a representation in the Assembly two or three years ago.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Have they got any co-operative societies?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Yes, they have two.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is there any Secretary to the society?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): That I do not know. But I was specially told to bring the matter before the notice of Government.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): When will the Government register the land?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I want to expedite the matter.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Will the community be liable for the taxes?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): The lands should be given tax free.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): May I know whether the Government have raised any objection in this affair?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): They are remaining quiet.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Is it not safer to leave these Maravas where they are now than to collect them all in one place?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): With the immediate presence of the Police Commissioner, even if Marava community goes back to their old traditions, we can put them back into the old position safely.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether it was to point out the latches in the matter of registration of lands in general or only for the purpose of the particular case that he brought this motion?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Where latches are to be found, they have to be remedied. And I do not make any difference. Latches there are and there may be many.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Sir, somehow or other, a small plot of land close to my village seems to have become the bone of contention. As one coming from there, I think I am expected to say something about the matter, at least so far as I know. In the beginning, I will state something about the community itself, to make matters clear.

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MR. G, NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*) : Are you supporting or opposing the motion ?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : I am supporting the motion. The members of the community are not the original inhabitants of Travancore, but they came here about 100 years ago. They were invited, I cannot say exactly when. They were given the duty of policing the villages.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*) : Do they come under the category of foreigners ?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : No. Even now, they are appointed as policemen or *Desakavalkars* and the policemen recognise them. Prior to the issue of a separate proceeding during the time of Sir P. Rajagopala Chariar, they were paid by the Government for the services rendered. Under that order, the *Desakavalkars* were to be appointed by the villagers and then they were to be recognised by the police. From among the men belonging to that community, a small association was formed, and the Secretary of the association applied for the registry of the land in the Terur *pakuthi*. It seems that the Revenue Department made the necessary enquiry and I think the Dewan Peishkar inspected the site before he submitted his report. I have to mention, in this connection, another fact and that is a plot of land close to this site has already been registered to some men belonging to the Kuluva community who are snake-charmers by profession. There are now 20 houses there belonging to them. These people also applied for a plot of ground.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : When did they apply ?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : Some two years back. I know the Dewan Peishkar inspected the site and even consulted me whether these people required this plot. I myself told him that there are several people among them who have no landed property and have been there for a long time and that they can naturally be regarded as subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. I also told him that they were engaged in the work of protecting the several villages of Nanjinad and the police have recognised them as *Desakavalkars*. Even now, the Inspectors of Police issue written orders to the *Desakavalkars*. These *Desakavalkars* give information to the police at the station. This is a system which obtains in South Travancore. I think that in Shencotta also this system prevails.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : May I know whether there are not many *Desakavalkars* who are not Maravas ?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*) : So far as Nanjinad is concerned, I think there are many such *Desakavalkars* in most of the villages. Of course, Mr. Pitt will be able to give more information.

Now, about the registry, of the land, the Dewan Peishkar inspected the plot and I think he was in favour of the registry of the plot

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[Mr. M. Subrahmanya Pillai.]

for house sites to the members of that association. A Government notification was also found in the Gazette inviting objections to such registry.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): May I know from the member whether the notification was a Government notification or the Dewan Peishkar's notification?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I think it was the Dewan Peishkar's notification.

My information is that no objection was received by the Peishkar or by the Government. When the present Land Revenue Commissioner came to office, it appears he passed an order that no registry can be effected. I think this is the basis of the whole complaint.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know from Mr. Subrahmanaya Pillai whether he knows that members of any other community have applied for the registry of this plot?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): No.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know from the member what stands in the way of the registry of the land to the Marava community?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I believe no objections have been made to the Government.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Has the community applied to the Government for the registry of the plot?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): It is after application from the members of the community that the Dewan Peishkar inspected the land and published the notification.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) Was the application from the community as a whole?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): The application was made by a Sangham or an association formed by the Maravas.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know, under what rules, Puduval, Waste Land or Forest, the association applied for the registry?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I do not know under what rules they applied for the registry. I am simply stating what actually took place.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Under what regulation does the member expect the Government to take action in regard to the registry?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): As many important motions might lapse if the time-limit is not enforced, I think that some of the members on this side who want to speak on other motions will be constrained to create some situation,

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MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I rise to a point of order. Sir, it is unparliamentary to call one motion important and another unimportant.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai for how long the application was pending and in whose office?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I think it was with the Dewan Peishkar. But, a month or two ago, the Land Revenue Commissioner passed an order that no registry of land can be effected.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know the grounds on which the application was rejected?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I have no information.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member how he knew that the Land Revenue Commissioner passed an order?

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): I was informed.

In the circumstances stated by me, the members of the community may be given the lands necessary for the house-site.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, the plot of land applied for and referred to by Mr. Sivatanu Pillai consists of 1·70 acres of tank *poramboke* in the Therur *pakuthi*. The land was available for registry but the Sangham of the Marava community prayed that the land may be registered to them without *tharavila*. The Puduval Rules did not allow of such registry.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Is it a fact that the Dewan Peishkar recommended the concessional registry of the land?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If the Dewan Peishkar recommended such registry, I will only say that he was wrong because the Maravas are not recognised as members of the depressed classes.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): May I know whether any member of the Marava community could be given lands without *tharavila*?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The Marava community as a whole cannot be given lands without the payment of *tharavila*. Lands could be given to single individuals of the community.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): May I know if lands will be given to those members of the community who are homeless?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I connot say for certain.

MR. M. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI (*Agastisvaram*): Will it be a wrong procedure?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It will not be a wrong procedure.

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MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I wish to understand clearly from the member—

PRESIDENT : May I ask whom you are addressing ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Of course, the Chair.

PRESIDENT : I thought you referred to the member.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I only indirectly referred to the member.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*) : Sir, there is no member in possession of the House.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : But I am replying.

Sir, from the speech of the Land Revenue Commissioner, I understand that this particular community cannot be considered as a backward community in the matter of registry of lands. But individuals of the community may be given lands without the payment of *tharavila*. If this is the objection that weighs with the Government for postponing the registry, I have no objection in making applications in the names of individuals and getting this enquiry translated into action. If I am permitted to have this assurance, I have pleasure to withdraw the motion.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If the application falls under Rule 28 of the Puduval Rules, it will be considered. Rule 28 of the Puduval Rules reads.—

" Concessional assignments without auction may be made subject to the maximum of three acres to a single applicant in the case of families about whose poverty the Dewan Peishkar is thoroughly satisfied".

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : I withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT : Does the House permit the motion to be withdrawn ?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : By all means (*Laughter*).

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion 116.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറ് ഇനത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ഫ ർ, ർ ഠ ൟ രൂപായിൽ നിന്നും ൫ രൂപകുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം.

ലാൻറ്റവന്യൂ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമന വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി വിമർശനം ചെയ്യാനാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ദേവസ്വം പിരിച്ചിട്ടു നാലു വർഷത്തിലധികമായി എങ്കിലും, എന്നുദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ വേർതിരിക്കാൻ ഇടയാക്കിയോ ആ ഉദ്ദേശം ഇനിയും സാധിതപ്രായമായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ആ ഉദ്ദേശം സാധിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഉദ്യമംപോലും ഇതുവരെ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാ. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ രണ്ടായിരത്തിലധികം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അവർ എല്ലാം പണ്ടത്തെപ്പോലെ

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സവർണ്ണർ തന്നെ. കുറച്ചു വ്യത്യാസംഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് നിസ്സാരമാണു്. പ്രജാസഭയിലും നിയമസഭയിലും തുടരെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ പറഞ്ഞുവന്നതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ദിവാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ രാഘവയ്യായുടെ കാലത്തു ഒരു ജി. ഒ. പുറപ്പെട്ടു. "ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും ആ സമുദായങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും നിയമനങ്ങൾ കുറവായതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു് കമ്മിഷണർ സമാധാനംപറയണം. പേഷ്കാരന്മാരുടെനിയമനത്തിലും ഇതുപോലെതന്നെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനു് അവരുടെ സമാധാനം വാങ്ങി സ്വന്ത അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു് അയക്കണം" എന്നും മറും കൽപനയായി ജി. ഒ. യിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

ഓരോ ഉത്തരവിനെ ആദരിച്ചു് സമാധാനം കൊടുത്തതായിട്ടോ എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രയോജനം ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടോ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് ഇതുവരെ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടില്ലാ. നിയമനങ്ങൾ പഴയപടി തന്നെ. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് ദൃഷ്യം ഒന്നും ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ മൌനമായിവിട്ടുകളയാമായിരുന്നു. ഓരോ വകുപ്പു് രാജ്യത്തുള്ള മറെറല്ലാ വകുപ്പുകളെക്കാളും പ്രാധാന്യമേറിയതാണു്. കൃഷിക്കാരുമായി ധാരാളം ഇടപെടേണ്ട ഒരുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് ഇതുപോലെ മറെറാന്നില്ലാ. ഭൂനികുതിമുഴുവൻ ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണു് സംഭരിക്കുന്നതു്. പ്രജാസഭയ്ക്കും നിയമസഭയ്ക്കും വോട്ടേഴ്സ് ലിസ്റ്റു തയാറാക്കുന്നതും മുതല്പ വഹിക്കുന്നതും ഓരോ വകുപ്പിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണു്. നാനാപ്രകാരേണ പ്രാധാന്യം ഉള്ള ഓരോ വകുപ്പിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച ജനവിഭാഗത്തെ തീരെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കാതെ അകററി നിർത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന നയം വളരെ ആക്ഷേപകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. അതു് ഈ രാജ്യവാസികൾക്കു് അപമാനകരവും രാജ്യശ്രേയസ്സിനു ഹാനികരവുമാണു്. ചില ജനവിഭാഗങ്ങളാണു് സങ്കടവും അപമാനവും സഹിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിലും അതു് രാജ്യമാകുന്ന ഭവനത്തിലുള്ള മറു സഹോദരന്മാർക്കും അപമാനകരമാണു്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിയെ ഉടനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യണം. മുൻപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് കൊടുത്ത ഉത്തരവിനെ എത്രമാത്രം ആദരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു എന്നുള്ളതു് ഇതുവരെ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടില്ലാ. കമ്മിഷണർ പേഷ്കാരുടെ സമാധാനം വാങ്ങി ഗവർണ്മെൻറിലേക്കയക്കുകയും തൃപ്തികരമായ സമാധാനം നൽകാത്ത ആളുകളെ കർശനമായി ശിക്ഷിക്കയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ മേലിലെങ്കിലും കാര്യം ശരിപ്പെട്ടമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴും പണ്ടത്തെപ്പോലെ തന്നെ നിയമനം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരി

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman]

ക്കുന്ന എന്നുള്ളതു് ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ ൪ ൦ ൫ പാവ്വത'കാരന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ ന്യ ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം ജനങ്ങളുള്ള കത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നും ഈഴവരിലും മുഹമ്മദീയരിലും നിന്നും ആരേയും നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു തന്നെ തെളിവാണു.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ നമ്പൂതിരി സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ആരെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): നമ്പൂതിരി സമുദായത്തിൽ പ്രായേണ അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ കുറവായിരിക്കുമെന്നുവച്ചു പറയാഞ്ഞതാണു്. അവക്കും കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): റവന്യൂ ദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം നടന്നതിനുശേഷം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണത്തിൽ അവരുടെ ജാതിതിരിച്ചുള്ള പട്ടിക മെംബരുടെ കൈവശം ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽത്തന്നെ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതു തുടരെ തുടരെ ചോദിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പറ്റി ചോദിച്ചു ചോദ്യങ്ങളിൽ നൂറിനു തൊണ്ണൂറി ഒൻപതിനും ശരിയായ മറുപടി തന്നിട്ടില്ലാ. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഇപ്പോൾ എൻറെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ ഓർമ്മിപ്പിച്ചതിലേക്കു ഞാൻ നന്ദിപറയുന്നു. ഇതിൻറെ രഹസ്യമെന്താണെന്നു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ജനസാമാന്യത്തെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. പേഷ്കാരന്മാർ നിയമിച്ചതും കമ്മീഷണർ നിയമിച്ചതും കമ്മീഷണർ റെക്കമെൻറുചെയ്തതനുസരിച്ചു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും എല്ലാം പ്രത്യേകം ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഒന്നിനും ഇതുവരെ മറുപടി തന്നിട്ടില്ലാ.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): റോമൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ റവന്യൂടെസ്റ്റു് പാസായിട്ടുള്ളവർ എത്രപേർ ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Toduquzha*): റവന്യൂടെസ്റ്റു് പാസായിട്ടുള്ളവർ കത്തോലിക്കാ സമുദായത്തിൽ ധാരാളം പേരുണ്ടു്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ധാരാളം എന്നുവച്ചാൽ എത്രയാണു്?

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MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ധാരാളം എന്ന പറഞ്ഞ വാക്കിനു് അത്ഥവ്യാപ്തി ഞാൻ പറയാതെ തന്നെ മെംബ്രക്കറിയാം.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അതിനൊരു കണക്കുണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെല്ലോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇപ്പോഠം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ പരീക്ഷ പാസ്സാകാതെ എത്ര ആളുകഠം സവണ്ണരിൽനിന്നുമുണ്ടോ അത്രയും ആവിധമുള്ള ആളുകളെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത വകുപ്പുകളിൽ നിന്നും നിയമിക്കണം. അതിനുതക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ആളുകളുണ്ടു്. ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രത്യേകപരീക്ഷകൂടാതെ നിയമിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും പലതുണ്ടു്.

MR. R. PADMANABHAN (*Nominated*): റവന്യൂടെസ്റ്റിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി പാസ്സായ ഒരീഴവനു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാത്തതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പ്രത്യേകം ഒരാളിനെ പററി അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. ഠരംഴവർ, കത്തോലിക്കർ, മഹമ്മദീയർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ളവരുടെ അപേക്ഷയെ നിരസിച്ചിട്ടു് ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ചാച്ചു് വേഴ്ച്ചക്കാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിയാം. ഇതു പ്രത്യക്ഷാനുഭവമാണു്. അതിനെ വിശ്വസിക്കേണ്ടതാണല്ലൊ. താലൂക്കിലും, ഡിവിഷനിലും, ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയിലും റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിലും ഇങ്ങിനെ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഠരം വകുപ്പിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു തൃപ്തികരമായ സമാധാനം തരാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതു ഒരു പരിഷ്കൃത ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനു് ഒരിക്കലും യോജിച്ചതല്ല. ഠരം രാജ്യത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാരായ ഒരു വലിയ വിഭാഗക്കാരെ ഏററവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അകററിനിത്തിയിരിയ്ക്കുന്നഅവസ്ഥയും അതിൽ അവക്കുള്ളസങ്കടങ്ങളും ഠരം കൌൺസിലിൻെറ മുമ്പാകെ വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തി കാണിക്കണമെന്ന വിചാരിച്ചാണു ഠരം ഉപക്ഷേപം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എല്ലാവരും ഠരം ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു് സാരമായ ഠരം സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിച്ചു വേണ്ടപരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്ന അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ഠരം ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ നിങ്ങളം എല്ലാവരുടേയും സ്വീകരണത്തിന്നായി സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, with regard to the observation that, in the Land Revenue Department, persons other than caste Hindus are not freely

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. R. Krishna Pillai.]

appointed, I may state for the information of the House that that is a misconception due to ignorance of facts. Till the separation of the Devaswoms from the Land Revenue Department, that is to say, till 1098, persons other than caste Hindus were not freely entertained in the department. On the 1st of Chingam 1098, the number of non-caste Hindu clerks in the non-gazetted superior service of the department stood as follows:—

Ezhavas	...	5
Christians	...	28
Mahomedans	...	2
Total	...	35

On the 1st Medom 1102, it stood as follows:

		Permanent.	Acting.	Total.
Ezhavas	...	9	3	12
Roman Catholics	...	8	1	9
Non-Roman Catholics	....	47	8	55
Mahomedans	...	4	2	6
Other classes	...	4	4	8
Total		72	18	90

In other words, as against 35 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindu clerks on the 1st Chingam 1098, there were on the 1st Medam 1102, 72 permanent and 18 acting or 90 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know from the Land Revenue Commissioner what is the percentage of appointments?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It will come to about 18 per cent of the total strength.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Are the figures given those of the clerks in the department alone?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Clerks, Treasurers and copyists.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What is the total number?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Since the 1st Chingam 1098, there were only 76 permanent vacancies. Twenty-six of them were filled up by the absorption of the supernumeraries of 1097 and by the disbanded men of the abolished Peermade Division Assistant's Office. There were only nine non-caste Hindu and non-Hindu supernumeraries. Of these, two Christians were absorbed in the subsequent vacancies. Deducting these two and the 35 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus who were in the department on the 1st Chingam 1098 from the 72 permanent hands found on the 1st Medam 1102, it is seen that 35 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus were permanently entertained newly since the 1st Chingam 1098 up to the 1st Medom 1102, that is to say, in 4 years and 8 months, and the number of vacancies that were available for them

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

was only 50. This works up to a percentage of 70. The number of caste-Hindus permanently entertained during the period was 15 and they were mostly persons who had acted as clerks before the separation of the Devaswoms and in whose case the Government had ordered that their claims should not be overlooked when vacancies occur.

There were two Christian *Proverthikars* on the 1st Chingam 1096. Now there are

	Permanent.	Acting.	Total.
Ezhavas	1	...	1
Roman Catholic Christians	...	2	2
Other Christians	4	...	4
Mahomedans	...	...	...
Other classes	2	...	2
Total	7	2	9

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റോമൻകത്തോലിക്ക് പ്രവർത്തികാരന്മാർ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു ഏതു താലൂക്കിലാണ്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിൽ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഏതു കാലത്തേക്കാണ് അവരുടെ നിയമനം?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സെഷൻ കഴിയുമ്പോൾ പിരിച്ചുവിടത്തക്കവിധത്തിലായിരിക്കുമോ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Is there any Mahomedan *Proverthikar* now in the service?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Was there any application from Mahomedans for the *Proverthikar's* post?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

The vacancies among *Proverthikars* were ordinarily filled up by promoting qualified Accountants and the Accountants from non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus were very limited. This alone accounts for the paucity of *Proverthikars* among non-caste Hindu and non-Hindu communities. The recruiting of *Proverthikars* direct seems to be beset with serious difficulties. As stated by Mr. Robinson, the permanent

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. R. Krishna Pillai.]

Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner, at the last Budget Session of this Council when this question was discussed, one must have some experience of the land revenue administration before one could be appointed as *Proverthikar*. It is not fair also that the low-paid Accountants who have been looking forward after long years of faithful service for promotion should be denied the same in favour of one who gets it, not because he is better qualified or because he has better claims, but simply because of the accident of his birth in a particular community.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇപ്പോൾ ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിൽ ഉള്ള അഹിന്ദുക്കളും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളും ആകെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ എത്ര ശതമാനം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഈ ലിസ്റ്റ് മുഴുവൻ വായിച്ചുകേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ അറിയാം.

Direct recruitment is sure to create discontent in the ranks and thereby impair the efficiency of the service. From what the authorities have done in the matter of recruitment of clerks and *pakuthi* Accountants within the short space of four and a half years since the separation of the Devaswoms from the Land Revenue Department, this House can trust the authorities to remove the defect in the *cadre* of *Proverthikars* also as early as possible if sufficient number of young men from these communities would equip themselves with the required qualifications for the post. I say so because, from what I am going to speak presently, the House will find that young men from these communities are not coming forward in sufficient numbers to pass the necessary departmental tests for enrolment as *pakuthi* Accountants.

It is reported that there were only 3 Ezhava and 7 Christian *pakuthi* Accountants or in all 10 on the 1st Chingam 1098. The strength now is.—

	Permanent.	*Acting.*	*Total.*
Ezhavas ...	16	3	19
Christian– Roman Catholic.	5	2	7
Non-Roman Catholic...	41	9	50
Mahomedans ...	3	...	3
Other classes ...	14	5	19
	79	19	98

208 permanent appointments, including the appointment of 130 L. R. M. Accountants were made between the 1st Chingam 1098 and the 1st Medam 1102, and, of these 69 vacancies were given to non-caste Hindus and Non-Hindus.

The Village Test was instituted with effect from January 1922 and the passing of that test was made compulsory for appointment as *pakuthi* Accountants and *Proverthikars* in G. O. Dis. No. 275 of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

1923/Rev., dated the 7th March 1923 (24th Kumbham 1098). From a statement received from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue Test Examinations, it is found that up to the examination held in July 1926 (Karkatakam 1101) 24 Ezhavas, 7 Roman Catholics, 56 non-Roman Catholics, 3 Mahomedans and 38 other classes only have passed that test.

The statement I will read from will show the number passed and the number now in service:—

	No. passed.	No. in service.
Ezhavas	24	20
Roman Catholic Christians	7	7
Other Christians	56	53
Mahomedans	3	3
Other classes	38	19
Total	131	102

Out of 131 non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus who have passed the Village Test, 102 have been entertained.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): റവന്യൂടെസ്റ്റ് പാസ്സാകാത്ത സവർണ്ണ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എത്ര പേരുണ്ട്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഞാൻ മേൽ ഉദ്ധരിച്ച G. O. പാസ്സായതിൽ പിന്നീട് അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചുകാണുകയില്ല.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഓരോ വഗ്ഗക്കാക്കും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഗവർണ്മെന്റു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഇല്ല.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ഇവിടെ വായിച്ച പട്ടികയുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ കാര്യം പറഞ്ഞില്ലല്ലോ.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): സവർണ്ണഹിന്തുക്കളെ ഇതിൽ ചേർത്തിട്ടില്ല.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണർ പാവ്വ്തൃകാരുദ്യോഗത്തിനു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): വില്ലേജ്ടെസ്റ്റ് പാസായവർ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMPUTIRI (*Jenmies*): ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ജാതിതിരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ മലയാളബ്രാഹ്മണരെ കൂടി പ്രത്യേകം ഗണിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): സാധിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

It is also noted that 32 out of these 131 persons passed the test only in the examination held in last Karkadakam and the results of that examination were announced only in Kanni 1102, and the statements I have now furnished to the House relate to appointments held on the first day of Medam 1102. 842 caste Hindus have passed the Village Test and, out of them, 106 alone have been appointed in the new vacancies. The House should now feel convinced that there is absolutely no justification for the oft-repeated complaint that non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus are not freely entertained in the *Pakuthies* and in the ministerial branches of the Land Revenue Department.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether the Government have laid down any proportion in which communities should be represented in the public service of the State?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to prefer acting hands to new applicants?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇനിയും ഏതാനുംപേർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞല്ലൊ. ഇനിയുള്ള നിയമനത്തിൽ അവരെക്കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുമൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ചോദ്യം മനസ്സിലായില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ പരീക്ഷ പാസായതിൽ ഇനിയും കുറേപേർക്കു കൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടല്ലൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞില്ലല്ലൊ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പരീക്ഷ ജയിച്ചവർ കുറെയെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഫ ഫ ഠ ഫ കർക്കടകത്തിനു മുമ്പു പാസ്സായവർക്കെല്ലാം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർക്കെല്ലാം കൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞൊ? മുപ്പതൊ മുപ്പത്തൊന്നൊ പേർക്ക് ഇനിയും കൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞല്ലൊ.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : ൧൯൦൨ മീനം അവസാനംവരെയുള്ള ലിസ്റ്റാണ് ഞാൻ വായിച്ചത്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : ധാരാളം അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുള്ളവരിൽ അവർണ്ണരുടേയും അഹിന്ദുക്കളുടേയും അപേക്ഷയെ പ്രത്യേകം ഗൌനിക്കുമൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : സാധാരണയായിട്ട് അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാറുണ്ടല്ലൊ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇനി മേലാലും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുമൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): സാധാരണ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാറുണ്ടന്നല്ലെ പറഞ്ഞത്.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Even though no definite proportion is fixed as regards the appointments from the several communities, do not the Government think that a reasonable number should be appointed from all communities?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Yes. The Government are doing so at present.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): തഹശീൽദാരായിട്ടൊ ഡിവിഷൻ അസിസ്റ്റൻറായിട്ടൊ പേഷ്കാരായിട്ടൊ റോമൻ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ നിന്നോ മുഹമ്മദീയരിൽനിന്നോ ആരെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഇല്ല; ആ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു നിയമിക്കാൻ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരായി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൽ ആ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവർ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): യോഗ്യത ഗണിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങനേയാണ്? വക്കീലന്മാരിൽനിന്നും തഹശീൽദാർനിയമനം നടത്തരുതൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : യുക്തമല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വക്കീലന്മാരിൽനിന്നും മുൻസിഫ്മാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാമൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഏടുക്കാം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : അതിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പരിചയം റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ജോലിക്കാവശ്യമുണ്ടൊ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഡാക്ടരെ പേഷ്കാരാക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ ഒരുവക്കീലിനെ തഹശീൽദാരാക്കുന്നതിൽ യുക്തിഭംഗം വല്ലതുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ആ ചോദ്യത്തിന് ഉത്തരം പറയാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ തയ്യാറില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഒരു ജഡ്ജിയെ പേഷ്കാരാക്കുന്നതിലും അധികം യുക്തിവിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): വിരോധമായിരിക്കും.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Can Excise Inspectors be appointed as Tahsildars?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): If they have got the necessary qualifications.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): As a matter of ordinary course, can the choice be made from them?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): No. Not in the ordinary course.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു സർവ്വേസ്കൂൾ വേണം എന്ന അപേക്ഷയെപ്പറ്റികൊണ്ടാണ് അനുവദിക്കാത്തത്?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): കോട്ടയത്ത് ഒരു സ്കൂൾ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ, കുന്നത്തുനാട്, പറവൂർ മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകാരുടെ സൌകര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു സർവ്വേസ്കൂൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു തരണമെന്നു റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ സർക്കീട്ടുവന്നപ്പോൾ അവിടത്തുകാർ ഒരു മെമ്മോറിയൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതിനെപ്പറ്റി എന്തു തീർച്ചചെയ്തു?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അവിടെ ഒരു സർവ്വേസ്കൂളിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ലാഎന്നു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും സർവ്വേസ്കൂൾ കൊണ്ടു നഷ്ടമുണ്ടോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): നഷ്ടമില്ല. കോട്ടയത്തുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു മൂവാറ്റുപുഴയും ഒരു സ്കൂളിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): വടക്കു പറവൂർ മുതലായ താലൂക്കിലുള്ളവർക്കു കോട്ടയത്തുവരാൻ അസൌകര്യമുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എന്നാൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ള സ്കൂൾ മാത്രം പോരെ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income tax Commissioner*): തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെക്കാൾ കുറച്ചുകൂടി സൌകര്യം കോട്ടയത്തുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): പറവൂർ മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകാർക്കു മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ ഒരു സർവ്വെസ്കൂൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതു സൌകര്യമാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): I rise to a point of order. The Land Revenue Commissioner may be examined on various points as to whether he knows details. But how is this relevant to the matter under discussion which is about appointments?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): A question may be put only for the purpose of getting an explanation of what is stated by the Land Revenue Commissioner. He is now at the question of appointments. Mr. Kunjitomman is asking questions about the Survey schools and not about appointments.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): സർവ്വെസ്കൂളും ഈ നിയമനങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ ബന്ധമുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

PRESIDENT: That is entirely irrelevant.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I wish to put a question.

PRESIDENT: The member has sat down.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I stood up.

PRESIDENT: Then you can stand. When Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai or Mr. Krishna Pillai were standing up, you were not in a position to stand up.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Sir I beg to support the motion of Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman. The objection that has been raised in regard to the appointment of unrepresented communities or partially represented communities in the Revenue Department is untenable. So far as I can understand, Mr. Krishna Pillai said there

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. J. Matthew.]

were not sufficient number of applicants qualified for the posts. Interpellations had been asked, as stated by Mr. Kunjitomman, as regards the number of appointments made since the separation of Devaswoms from the Revenue Department. But no answer has been given. Now, to say that there are only so many persons in the different communities who have passed the requisite examination and that all of them have been appointed is, I beg to submit, a grievance about which we have no opportunities to complain. If the information had been supplied in time, we would have been able to scrutinise it or to state our objections with regard to it. I am very sorry that the promise made by Mr. Robinson and by the Government during the discussion on this subject in the last year's Budget Session has not been even referred to by Mr. Krishna Pillai in his answer.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): What is the promise referred to?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I am going to read it from the Proceedings of the Council. (Volume IX, Page 383). It will be found that Mr. Robinson said as follows:—

"The Government will consider the question about setting apart a fixed percentage for direct recruitment of Proverthikars. Therefore, I think the member will be kind enough to withdraw the motion."

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That point has been referred to in my speech.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): So far as I can understand, Mr. Krishna Pillai did not say anything about the direct recruitment of the Proverthikars and fixing a percentage for the post. It was upon that assurance that the motion was withdrawn. I do not know whether the Government have passed any proceedings with regard to the fixing of the percentage for the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars*. By direct recruitment, it will be apparent from a perusal of the proceedings that what Mr. Robinson meant was recruitment not among the *cadre* of Accountants, but from persons who have qualified themselves for the post and who have not been as yet in the department.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has he not now said that no percentage could be specified for direct recruitment?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): That was what I have said now.

When once a certain line of policy has been adopted with a view to redress the grievances of a certain community, I say that it is painful to see that it is being set at naught.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is he aware of the resolutions moved in the House on the question of communal representation?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Yes.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is he aware of the fate of that resolution?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : Of the fate of that resolution, I am aware.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Had that resolution anything to do with direct recruitment?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : The resolution that was moved and to which Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai referred has nothing to do with the motion now under consideration. If Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai has forgotten the purport of that resolution, I will remind him that that resolution related to the suspension of all recruitment from fully represented communities until the percentage of the other communities is reached. I think that everybody can understand that that is not the purport of the present motion. I am referring to the promise made by Mr. Robinson on behalf of the Government that a certain percentage of *Proverthikars*' post will be set apart, not that a certain percentage of the total appointments will be given to the unrepresented communities. About 400 *Proverthikars* are serving this State. Of them, a certain percentage, however low it may be, should be reserved for the unrepresented communities was the prayer that we made and that was accepted. That is my impression. If the Government have not acted upon that promise, I believe it was our right and the right of this House to know why it was not acted upon and what induced the Government to go back upon it. It is not the appointment of the Dewan Peishkars or Division Assistants for which we moved that they should be appointed direct from outside, but it is the appointment of *Proverthikars* and Accountants for which posts I reiterate that the passing of the tests prescribed by the Government, without any service qualification, should be quite sufficient. Merely to say that these persons are not in the service and so these persons were not given appointments is not proper. I am referring to such appointments because by being in the service as Accountants, not much experience is gained and not much experience is necessary to write the figures of amounts collected from the landholders and even for the posts of *Proverthikars* I say much experience is not necessary. And even if there is some difficulty, for want of experience, it is the duty of the Government to encourage applicants from unrepresented communities by appointing at least for a probationary period. And after they have gained sufficient experience, they may be confirmed.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ വിവിധ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് ഈ സഭയിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തീട്ടുള്ളതാകയാൽ ഈ പ്രാവശ്യം ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി വീണ്ടും പ്രസ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയല്ലാ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഹാജരായത്. ഇതെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ ചെയ്ത വാഗ്ദാനത്തിൽനിന്നും ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് പിൻവലിയാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതായ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ പ്ര

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. C. P. Tarakan.]

സ്ഥാപിച്ചതിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലായതുകൊണ്ടു് അതു കേവലം ന്യായരഹിതമാണെന്നു പ്രസ്ഥാപിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വളരെക്കാലമായി ഏതാനും വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായ ഒരു വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കാതെ തടഞ്ഞു നിർത്തിയശേഷം ഇപ്പോൾ അവർക്കാരോടു് ഗവർണ്മെൻറു പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുപോരുന്ന അനുഭാവം കേവലം ദുരഭിസന്ധിയല്ലെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് മനസ്സിൽ വച്ചിട്ടു മറ്റൊരുകൂടി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. പാവപ്പെട്ടകാർ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു് സ്കൂൾഫൈനലോ മലയാളം ഹയറോ തമിഴ്ഹയറോ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു നിശ്ചിതപരീക്ഷ പാസായ ഏതാനും ആളുകളെ നേരിട്ടു നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ആവശ്യമുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉടൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ഗവർണ്മെൻറു് ഉത്സാഹം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : Sir, I wish to support the motion. There can be no doubt that the Land Revenue Department is the backbone of the whole service. (Mr. K. K. Thomas: *Louder please*). That is the very reason why we are very anxious to have adequate representation in the department itself. Whether the bifurcation of the Land Revenue Department and the Devaswom Department was brought about for such a purpose or not, the Government will have to view the question on its intrinsic merits. The great majority of the people have to come into contact with the revenue officers in so many directions and unless these officers have got real sympathy with the people who go to them for transaction of business they have with them, business cannot be managed easily so far as the backward communities are concerned. I would refer to the preparation of the electoral rolls. We often find from our experience that these *Proverthikars* are doing a lot of mischief when they are engaged in this work. Some years ago, while I was competing for the general elections, I found long after the election that, in a single family which was paying only Rs. 35 as tax, the *Proverthikar* managed to enlist seven persons as voters. Only one was entitled to be a voter. The Karanavan alone was paying tax. But he managed to register seven persons as tax-payers.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether that fact was brought to the notice of the authorities ?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : I knew it long after the election and I did not consider it necessary to bring it to the notice of the authorities concerned.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether the member did not consider it necessary to scrutinise the list in time and rectify it ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): If it was brought to my notice earlier, it could have been corrected. But that was not done. The next general election is fast approaching.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): What is the time allotted for correcting such mistakes?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): It is very limited. There will be about four to five thousand voters and the candidates cannot know all the voters and it is not possible to detect the mistakes.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Was it not the duty of the member to have brought it to the notice of the authorities so that a check may be effected even though it was long after the election that the member found out the mistake?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): It would have been possible.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know how the mischief could be avoided by giving representation to unrepresented communities?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): So much less fraud.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Am I to understand that in a particular locality where a particular community predominates the *Proverthikar* belonging to that community may be safely appointed and that as a result of it this mischief could be avoided?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): That is possible.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Could not the mischief take place in other ways?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): It is not possible for the Land Revenue Department to locate men of particular castes in particular villages for years together. They will have to be transferred.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): How could the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars* avoid this mischief?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): It can be avoided.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is it the opinion of the member that it is only well-represented community that are capable of doing this mischief?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Nothing like that. It does not arise from my speech.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Will the member please elaborate the point as to how the mischief could be avoided?

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): In the first place, it could be avoided to the extent to which the representation is given to the other communities in the *cadre* of revenue officers. Secondly, it could be avoided by recruiting more honest and more efficient men in the service. Thirdly, by the heads of officers having better supervision over the work. To my mind, these are the only three ways in which the mischief could be avoided. The Land Revenue Commissioner was giving us various

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. N. Kumaran.]

figures with respect to appointments made in the Land Revenue Department. I think the members will remember that in answer to an interpellation, the Government gave us a copy of the proceedings which they passed some years ago during the time of Mr. Raghaviah. I believe the members will remember that, with respect to the Land Revenue Department, it was found that even though there was a large number of applications from unrepresented communities, adequate representation was not given them by the various appointing authorities and the Government went to the extent of saying that those various appointing authorities must submit explanations to the Government for not appointing persons while there were ever so many applications. I am not sure what the Land Revenue Commissioner meant when he read all those figures. I was not able to catch him at this distance as it was not possible for one to hear him fully at any rate. In a matter of this kind, I should think that the Government should insist upon the Land Revenue Commissioner taking more interest in this matter and exactly scan the various appointments made by his subordinates. During the course of debates on the question of communal representation, Mr. Robinson insisted upon saying that it would not be possible for him to examine all these appointments because, according to him, these appointments were made by officers subordinate to him and that returns were not sent to him for examination. It seems they were sent directly to the Government. Therefore, he said that it was not possible for him to say whether the subordinates are carrying out the behests of the Government. I believe, since then, the system may have changed and I request the Land Revenue Commissioner to see that the various subordinates in his department who make appointments are considering the claims of the various communities. With these observations, I support the motion.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): Sir, in supporting the motion brought forward by Mr. Kunjitomman, I feel constrained to offer a few observations. The problem of communal representation is a vexed one. And one of the members on this side of the House just reminded us that it has been once fully threshed out; but that does not preclude those who represent the backward communities to re-open the subject on particular topics connected with the whole problem that gave rise to this question. I therefore feel constrained to make a few observations. The position of Mahomedans in the public service has been very backward for a long time past. Very recently, certain important modifications regarding qualified men such as age restriction, the presence of acting men who have put in long service before we have come into the field and also several other factors have contributed towards the exclusion of Mahomedans from public service. I don't mean to say that we have got enough qualified men to take up high and responsible posts in the public service. I have no complaint against the recruitment as regards higher posts in the Revenue Department. For such appointments, we have not sufficient number of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

qualified members. But my main complaint is regarding the lower grade of appointments. Time out of number it has been brought to the notice of the Govenment that due to several reasons, our representation for a fair share in the public service has been persistently ignored by several heads of departments. Formerly, the complaint was that a sufficient number of Mahomedans were not forthcoming for taking posts. Even now, the Land Revenue Commissioner has been making certain remarks that, so far as Mahomedans were concerned, all those who have passed the Village Test examination have been appointed. So far as my information goes, that is a wrong statement. I have recently come across two or three Mahomedans who have passed the examination and who have been complaining to me that they have been going from door to door for appointment.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*) : When did they pass the examination ?

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED (*Nominated*): I cannot definitely remember that. It is more than six months since I met them. One of them told me that he approached the Land Revenue Commissioner who seems to have said that he has no power to appoint directly. Then, with regard to the assurance given by the Land Revenue Commissioner this time last year, I beg to state that that was a consolation to many of the Mahomedans. But the present Commissioner seems to go back upon the promise made by his predecessor in office. That is simply a regrettable state of affairs. I do not want to dilate too much upon this aspect of the question. But I only bring to your attention, Sir, that we Mahomedans are without any effective voice. It is not for the mere love of appointment that we ask for Government posts. But it is our sincere desire to serve our country and to show our merits and qualifications for holding responsible posts. Therefore, I humbly request you, Sir, to pay special attention to such communities as Ezhavas, Mahomedans and Roman Catholics when rules and bye-laws are laid down regarding the admission of applicants for appointments. With these observations, I strongly support the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Lest my silence in regard to the motion should be misconstrued, I should like to speak a few words. After all, I need hardly point out to this House that blood is thicker than water and it cannot be different with the Government officials, however high or low a place they may occupy. That has got to be admitted both by members on this side of the House as well as by those on the other side. And I am sure that it is not the pretension of any member on the other side to say that they are able to resist the truth of these dicta. Except as an academical or intellectual proposition, I do not think Mr. Kumaran or Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman will hold that certain mischief or defects in the working of this department may be avoided if minority communities are given representation in the matter of initial recruitment. Mr. Kumaran

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

quoted an instance of a mischief by a *Proverthikar* at the time of election, I believe the mischief contemplated may be in this fashion. The *Proverthikar* tampered with the preparation of the electoral roll and Mr. Kumaran came to know only long after the election took place. As Mr. A. K. Pillai hinted, it is up to Mr. Kumaran to have the rolls corrected even afterwards. Suppose in a particular locality, particular community predominates. And a man coming from that community is appointed as *Proverthikar*. Let us take a joint electorate where two communities were running a race for representation in this House. And suppose 88 per cent. form one community and according to Mr. Kumaran a *Proverthikar* from that community may be appointed just to avoid the mischief. Then what will be the case? The mischief may be in the other direction. Instead of 7 members who will be entitled to the representation, it will be seven minus one. I think it is a proposition which no intelligent man would accept that representation should be given to unrepresented communities until all of them get a definite proportion. Even after the assurance of the Revenue member on behalf of Government in the matter of recruitments to the *Proverthikar's* grade, the promise did not take any effect whatsoever. I believe the Government at least in this instance let the cat out of the bag. Perhaps they did not mean it. It is physically impossible to fix a certain definite percentage in regard to each community. My friend Mr. Matthew said that a percentage, however low it may be, should be fixed and it will be accepted by him. If that is given, it is up to Mr. Matthew to say afterwards that that percentage should go up, that is, as his community according to the latest Census numbers six lakhs, the percentage should go up.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): May I know from the member whether his objection is his fear of my agitating for a greater percentage afterwards?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): My position is that if his position is accepted, it will be a terrible one.

This matter of recruitment or of promotion is being repeatedly brought to the attention of the House, not for the pupose of having a definite percentage to his own community—at any rate Mr. Matthew does not want it seriously—but for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the Government the latches on the part of the Government with regard to the promise they made. The matter is brought forward to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that blood is thicker than water. That is the idea, I believe, that lies behind the mind of Mr. Kunjitomman and others. This idea should not be allowed to go on *ad infinitum* they must lay aside their inclinations for communities, Government officials are expected as a matter of right by the public outside to look into the question of appointments with a certain amount of fairness, a sense of responsibility by way of distributing certain lower grade places.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether the member has not heard the list of appointments that was read by the Revenue Commissioner?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I did not hear him very well. I would be very much obliged if he will tell me what Mr. Panikkar intends by this question.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is the member aware that certain appointments were made since the separation of the Devaswom Department from the Revenue Department?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): That is a wrong thing that the Government did, because it is physically impossible to give a certain percentage of appointments to certain communities. After all, appointments are intended only for individuals; the community does not gain. The appointed individuals too cannot gain anything unless they go out of the way. An officer is always an officer whether he is a Nayar, Vellala, European or Ezhava. He has to do his duties and he cannot gain anything unless he goes out of the way.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): May I know whether the member intends any insinuation when he said that blood is thicker than water?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I will assure my friend that I am always blunt and plain. I am inclined more towards my kith and kin than to others. I do not think my friend is pretending that he is offended with my statement that blood is thicker than water. When unemployment is facing us, it is difficult for us to secure appointments. This may in a way be alleviated by distributing these lower grade appointments without any consideration whatsoever. Let it be done by efficiency which is common to both sides. But I would say that, in the matter of lower ranks, let efficiency weigh with the Government. Let these appointments be given as a remedy if not as a palliative.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): It is not a matter for joy to be opposing this motion. For I fully realise the amount of grievance and heart-burning that lie at the back of members who have been pressing this proposition to the attention of the House. But I do want to say that if the proposition is accepted, it will work against certain fundamental principles, whether in Travancore or outside.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): May I know whether it will act against any community?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes, it will act against the community by affecting the larger interests of the State.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): I am asking about the position of the various communities in this State. I want to know whether communal representation, if accepted, will affect the interests of the various communities or any section of them.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Kaunagapalli*): I am not able to follow what exactly is at the bottom of the question.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether this principle of appointments will increase corruption?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): So long as there is no corruption in the State service and so long as there is a strong officer at the head of the administration, I think this principle should not be accepted.

It has been stated that blood is thicker than water. But, Sir, we expect a certain degree of honesty and responsibility on the part of the officers to volunteer to serve on behalf of the State and do public service.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does the member actually see such honesty in the officers now?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): That we do not see honesty now is no argument that we should not have it. The present motion is only an augury of a vote of censure on the Government. From the way in which it has been brought forward, it will be seen that there is a good deal of mismanagement, corruption and misconduct on the part of the Government officers, not only in the subordinate but also in the superior ranks. I would pray that there will be a strong hand even though that be the iron hand of a Mussolini. A man like him should come and say that such nonsense will not go on. What is implied in the statement that blood is thicker than water is this: "Let me do injustice. But let that be in favour of my community." They do not want to say that justice should be insisted upon. What they say is that since injustice is going on, let it be in favour of the communities to which they belong. That dictum ought to be knocked at the head. I do not stand to defend the Government, but I do stand here to defend a certain moral principle which the Government should adopt.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know from the member what other method he will suggest?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): We should see that instead of getting appointments by communal representation, we should get such authority as to chastise those who go wrong. We have to demand for responsible Government, for a Government through which justice alone will be done.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Till we get responsible Government, should we not agitate for this?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am sure that if you agitate for responsible Government, you will get it now. Instead of fighting for equality in appointments, if you fight for responsible Government and for honesty among officers, we shall have produced greater honesty among officials than we can do at present. Instead of that, we are here going in only for injustice and corruption. Therefore, I say that I have got to oppose the principle though at the same time I realise that there is a good deal of heart-burning and grievance on behalf of those members who have been clamouring for communal representation.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. R. PADMANABHAN (*Nominated*): Is it the opinion of the member that adequate representation of the various communities in a department will lessen the vagaries committed by the officials?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not say that. Simply for the reason that there have been vagaries and misconduct on the part of the officials, I cannot say that there should be communal representation now. If you take a census, perhaps you will find that Nayar officers have done greater injustice to Nayars, the Brahmin officers to Brahmins—there is no considerable population of Tamil Brahmins here, so we cannot say anything in regard to them. Silver is silver and there is no caste, colour or creed in regard to that when an officer takes it. He will accept it even from his own kith and kin. What we should do is to strike terror in the hearts of such officers.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Should all communities not be given an occasion to serve the State?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes. If there is any rule in the Service Regulations that such and such communities should not enter Government service, certainly, I would have been the first to demand that that rule should be deleted. But there is no such rule. And the Government have already admitted the proposition that there could be no obstacle in the way of any community applying for Government service.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Has he any objection to give a share of the appointments to the other communities provided the Government officers are all honest and doing things correctly?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not follow.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Has Mr. A. K. Pillai any objection to a share of the appointments being distributed to the other communities also if the officers are all honest and doing their duties correctly?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In the first place, I do not admit the reasonableness of the proposition that office should be distributed. It is not bread or butter to be distributed. Even if it is distributed, we will find that we reduce ourselves to a position of absurdity, in that we cannot provide a certain community with this office or that office. We will then come to an absurd position.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): If all the communities in the State consider the appointment as bread to be distributed, has Mr. A. K. Pillai any objection to act up to that?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not for a moment consider it is so, as something to be distributed.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is there not greater chance of corruption if subordinate and superior officers happen to belong to the same community?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): There will be no corruption if the officers think that they have got a duty to the State as a whole. It is that point that I wish to urge.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am speaking of the existing conditions.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): My reply to my friend is that we must improve the existing conditions and fight against evil wherever it is found.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What does Mr. A. K. Pillai say about the existing conditions?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Joseph, you are out of order. The member has resumed his seat.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, though many of the officers on this side of the House were not able to catch the figures quoted by the Land Revenue Commissioner, I was able to do so and an impression was created in my mind which I want to give expression to. My friend Mr. Matthew was quoting that Mr. Robinson was saying that a proportion is to be fixed with regard to the appointments to be given to certain communities in the recruitment of *Proverthikars*.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): The motion before the House is not about *Proverthikars*, but under another head. Somehow or other we have allowed the discussion to go on about *Proverthikars*.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Anyhow, I am not speaking about *Proverthikars*. Whatever be the branch of the public service, if the appointments are allowed to particular communities, proportionately whether with respect to direct recruitment or otherwise, I beg to submit I have not the least objection if the Government is going to fix that proportion with due consideration to other communities. There is the other side also. The present economical position of all the communities in the State is a thing far from desirable and the Government must be in a position to understand that, without some capital expenditure, no candidate will be able to come out successful in any examination. If examination is going to be a qualification for recruitment in public service, then I do not understand why a particular community should be preferred. If the member of a particular community is to be preferred, if a proportion is fixed with regard to a particular community, then, I say, that the Government should not at the same time be an accomplice to an injustice which they are asked to perpetrate. I want you, Sir, to consider this also, when they are going to fix a certain percentage. They should also fix a percentage with regard to the communities to be admitted to colleges and for other examinations which are now taken to be qualifications for service. If examination qualification is to be the first test, and if several members belonging to the several communities—let them be caste Hindus or non-caste Hindus—come forward for an appointment, the man who possesses the necessary qualification

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

should be taken. After the Government had encouraged the several communities to go to school, if they themselves were to say that they are going to give appointments only to certain communities, that is indirectly ruining the parents of candidates belonging to other communities who hope that they would also get justice from the Government. That is the aspect of the case which I would place before the Government for consideration. If the Government are going to do justice, they must do justice for all communities. If they are going to fix a proportion with regard to certain communities, in the matter of appointments, then they must fix a proportion also with regard to those communities for admission to colleges. The proportion in public service must therefore be fixed in relation not to the numerical strength of various communities but in relation to the number of educated members in each community. The heart-burning it would cause to other communities will be less in that case.

Then there is the other aspect of the question. If certain communities are well-represented in the public service at one time, what has it to do with the present? If my ancestors, my grand-father or father or his generation were well represented in the service of the State, I do not understand why that should be taken as a disqualification with regard to me. I have not been benefited by the fact that my community was well-represented in the public service during the generation of my grand-father or father. I have an equal share in the public service of the State today.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Does anybody deny that right?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Yes, that is the very question which some of the members on this side of the House were pressing before the Government, that that right should be denied; that is, the well-represented communities should be suppressed for the time being; that they should not come up. Is it not an injustice? Can anybody imagine a graver injustice than to keep a well-represented community down?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Chunganachery* cum *Peermade*): Who made that statement today?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): That was the very statement with which Mr. Kunjitomman proceeded and my friend Mr. Matthew also proceeded. Now, Sir, from the figures read by the Land Revenue Commissioner, I understand that eighty per cent. of the appointments were given to unrepresented communities. Therefore I ask: is it not indirectly causing heart-burning to other communities whether they are well-represented or ill-represented at a particular time?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member whether it does not behove men from large unrepresented communities to take to the Government service?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Certainly, that is what I am saying. The members of the well-represented communities should not be allowed to go on with the expectations that they will get

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

equal chance in the public service. That is the economical aspect of the question. The expenditure incurred by a single student in the matter of education, whether he belongs to the Nayar community or the Pariah community, is the same. But the Government are encouraging them to incur that expenditure while they know it is a mere waste.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Is the member prepared to say that there is some contract between the Government and the student, that as soon as he gets out of the college he would get some appointment?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): No.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Senior Surgeon, Women's Medical Services*): May I know from the member whether he approves of the same principle being followed with regard to the Medical Department? May I know whether he approves of the principle that unrepresented communities should be given appointments in the Medical Department and the other communities must be kept down till the unrepresented communities come up?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I think the question can be answered very easily. If people are prepared to forget the promise they made, then the solution will be that they can do as they like.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Sir, will not this difficulty be solved by increasing the number of appointments, say by seventy thousand?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): That can better be solved if the Government arranged with some of the employing agencies or colonies for sending out the people who want employments.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the member whether he would object to all the appointments being assigned to one community?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): No, I have not the least objection.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, the question raised by Mr. Kunjitomman's motion is a very important one. I find the non-official members generally do not appear to be more serious on any other question than on this question of appointments, though sometimes some of them may appear to think that this is a minor matter. But when it comes to the point, we are all very serious about it. It seems to me that the Government should not take certain observations of ours about the question of appointments being a minor matter at their face value, but the real underlying causes which prompt us in the matter of co-operation or in the matter of public questions should also be taken into consideration. To my mind also, the question is very important from another standpoint. That is because I consider the salvation of Travancore in the future depends, and even in the present depends, upon proper co-operation

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

between the different sections of the people for wresting from the Government responsible Government. That I find is very much retarded by the question of appointments. In that way, I too consider the question to be very important. Even my friend, Mr. A. K. Pillai, who from considerations of ideal principles does not think that the question of appointments should be greatly pressed, becomes very serious when he takes up this question.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Has Mr. Raman Menon any objection for the appointment of a contractor to realise the entire land revenue as in the case of abkari revenue?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : I am not prepared to answer the question. It seems to me to be very irrelevant.

What I wish to press upon the Government is that the Government should regard it as a very serious matter and, in the interests of the people and the Government officials, this question should be placed upon a proper footing. I find, and I pointed out examples on a former occasion, that the Government officials appear to play fast and loose with the rules. On one particular occasion, one rule is made ; the next day that rule is thrown to the winds. One day one policy is enunciated ; the next day that is violated. What I want to say is not about the desirability or otherwise of communal representation but about the necessity for the Government to lay down specific rules and to see that the rules are observed.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Are they to be immutable rules to hold good under all conditions?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Well, there are no immutable rules in such human affairs. They should be practically definite, so far as human affairs are concerned. What I suggest therefore is that the Government should lay down some fairly definite rules upon the system of recruitment to the public service so that all communities may look forward to what they can expect and may be more or less satisfied with the system of recruitment. It is beside the point to say that in the matter of education, *viz.*, in the matter of admission to the colleges also, such restriction should be laid down. So far as I know, the Government have never laid down, and it is never laid down in any scientific system of education, that the object of educational qualification is the entry into Government service. If a certain person finds that after passing an examination that there is no reasonable chance of getting Government service, he will not send his son for education if he thinks that the only object of education is entry into Government service. So, what I have to say is that the Government should maintain an amicable relationship between the different sections of the people. In that case, it is very necessary for the Government to publish definite rules on the subject and see that those rules are well carried out. With these remarks, I support Mr. Kunjitomman's motion.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 2-2 P. M. and reassembled at 2-48 P. M.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Sir, I support the motion of Mr. Kunjitomman. Last year, the same question of direct recruitment of *Proverthicars* was discussed and the Government came to a certain conclusion and gave an assurance that direct recruitment would be considered. The present Land Revenue Commissioner after having considered the matter found it neither advisable nor feasible to give effect to such a decision which was come to last year. He did not say the reasons that induced him in not giving effect to what the Government had already promised last year. I surmise, however, that one of the reasons may be that the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars* may not be possible because it may create some heart-burning among Accountants who have some experience in office work and who expect some promotion. This might be one of the reasons for the present Land Revenue Commissioner to come forward and say that what the Government had promised last year was not given effect to. The other reason may be that if *Proverthikars* are recruited directly, they may not have any experience of the work they have to do.

However, as a matter of expediency, I think, it is better to have some training schools established for that purpose and the *Proverthikars* may be appointed as probationers. By this method, the question of inexperience may be passed over. If the Government seriously think of giving some representation to the unrepresented communities and poorly represented communities—and such things are taking place not only in the Land Revenue Department but in the Judicial Department where a Munsiff is appointed directly from the Bar in which case the clerks in the Judicial Department may raise some outcry—then it would have been good for the people. Thus, the method of direct recruitment could be adopted.

About the position of the *Proverthikars*, I may say a word. Last year also, some members stated that a *Proverthikar* though he is getting a pay of 20 or 25 rupees is a very big officer so far as the village part is concerned. In the matter of preparation of electoral rolls, registry of *puduval* lands and other similar works connected with the Revenue Department, he is a very important officer of that locality. My submission is that my friend is not giving the real situation in which a *Proverthikar* is placed in village parts. In theory, it may be all right, but, in practice, in many of the villages, especially in the matter of preparation of electoral rolls, many of the *Proverthikars* work with communal prejudice and as a consequence they purposely omit names in the electoral rolls. With these words, I support the motion of Mr. Kunjitomman.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ എന്നല്ല ഏതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും കാര്യക്ഷമതയെ നോക്കാതെ ജാതിമാത്രം നോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : അങ്ങിനെ ആരെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : എഫിഷ്യൻസിനോക്കാതെ ജാതിമാത്രം നോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ആരെങ്കിലും ഒരു കൌൺസിലിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Can two members put questions at the same time?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുത്തൊമ്മന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം പാവ്തൃകാരന്മാരായി ചിലജാതിയിൽപ്പെട്ടവരെ മാത്രമേ നിയമിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ എന്നാണ്.

MR. TARIARU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : അതു ശരിയല്ലേ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : എന്നാൽ ഒരാളെ പാവ്തൃകാരനായി നിയമിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അക്കൌണ്ടൻറായി കുറച്ചു കാലം പ്രവൃത്തി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : അങ്ങിനെയല്ലാതേയും നിയമനം നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : ഏതു സമുദായത്തിൽ നിന്നും അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചു?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : സവർണ്ണരിൽ നിന്നും.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : അങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന് അന്വേഷിച്ചാൽ അറിയാം. ഉണ്ടെന്ന് എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമുണ്ട്.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞുത്തൊമ്മൻ പറയുന്നതു പോലെ ചില ജാതിക്കാർക്കു റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പ്രവേശനം ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതെങ്ങിനെ വന്നു എന്നാണ് നോക്കേണ്ടതു. കുറെക്കാലമായിട്ട് ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇവർക്കു പ്രവേശനമില്ലാതെയിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോഴും അവരുടെ സംഖ്യ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കുറഞ്ഞു എന്നല്ലാതെ മനഃപൂർവ്വമായി അവരെ മാറ്റി നിർത്തീട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*) : അക്കൌണ്ടൻറന്മാരിൽനിന്നും മാത്രമേ പാവ്തൃകാരന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കാവൂ എന്നുണ്ടോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): പാവപ്പെട്ടവർ ജോലിയ്ക്ക് അക്കൌണ്ടന്മാരായിരുന്ന നല്ല പഴക്കം ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ അക്കൌണ്ടന്മാരിൽനിന്നും തന്നെ എടുക്കണം.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): അതിനു കുറെ സ്പെഷ്യൽ ടെയിനിങ്ങ് കൊടുത്താൽ പോരേ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): റവന്യൂ കമ്മിഷണർ അതു സമ്മതിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ മതി.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): മെംബരുടെ അഭിപ്രായമെന്താണ്?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): റവന്യൂ കാര്യങ്ങളിലുള്ള പഴക്കം സ്പെഷ്യൽ ടെയിനിങ്ങ്കൊണ്ടു കിട്ടുമെങ്കിൽ തരക്കേടില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): പ്രാതിനിധ്യം അധികമുള്ള വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പാവപ്പെട്ടവരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇല്ലാത്ത വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): വിരോധമുണ്ടെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. കാര്യക്ഷമതയുടെ നാശം വരാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം നടത്തണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നിയമനം നടത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതു ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതു് ചുവട്ടിൽനിന്നും തന്നെ തുടങ്ങണം. അല്പാതെ യാതൊരുപഴക്കവുമില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളിനെ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിയമിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു രണ്ടു തരത്തിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതയുടെ ഹാനിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): ജൂഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ടെമ്പററി ജഡ്ജിമാരായും മുൻസീഫ്മാരായും ബാറിൽനിന്നു നിയമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അറിയാം.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ പരിചയമില്ലാത്തവരെ പേഷ്കാരന്മാരായിട്ടുനിയമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു ന്യായമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നിയമനം അന്യായമാണെന്നു മെംബർ സഭയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഞാൻ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ മെംബറായതിനുശേഷം അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നിയമനം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഇപ്രകാരം ജാതിയെ നോക്കി മാത്രം നിയമനം ടുത്തുന്നപക്ഷം അയാളുടെ പരിചയക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടു പല കുഴപ്പങ്ങളും നേരിടും.

എലക്ടോറൽറോൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുമ്പോൾ പാവ്വത്യകാരന്മാർ ചില ജാതിയിൽ പെട്ടവരുടെ പേരു ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നില്ല എന്ന് എന്റെ ഒരു സ്നേഹിതൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ പാവ്വത്യകാരന്മാർ അനേകം നായന്മാരുടെ പേരുതന്നെ ലിസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നും നീക്കിയതായി അറിയാം. ആ സംഖ്യയാണ് അധികം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): അത് ഏതു താലൂക്കിലാണ്.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): കൊല്ലം, കൊട്ടാരക്കര, പത്തനാപുരം മുതലായ ചില താലൂക്കുകളിലാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): അവിടെ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും അവണ്ണാഹിന്ദുക്കളൊ അഹിന്ദുക്കളൊ സ്ഥാനാത്ഥികളായിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ആ അവസരത്തിലാണോ നായന്മാരുടെ പേരുകൾ വോട്ടർസ്ലിസ്റ്റിൽ നിന്നും നീക്കിയത്?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): മനഃപൂർവ്വമായിട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ല.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnathunad*): ഇത് എഫിഷ്യൻസിയുള്ള പാവ്വത്യകാരന്മാർ ചെയ്തതാണൊ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): Efficiency യൊ inefficiency യൊ നിമിത്തമല്ല ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്തത്. അവർ മനഃപൂർവ്വം ചെയ്തതുമല്ല.

അതുകൊണ്ടു മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ജാതിയെ മാത്രം നോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): എന്റെ പ്രമേയം യോഗ്യതയെ നോക്കി പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽനിന്നും ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു് ആളിനെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നായിരിക്കേ അതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കരുതോ?

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതിൽ വിരോധമില്ല.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, I am sorry to note that the way in which appointments are made in the Land Revenue Department is unsatisfactory. The Devaswom separation has been effected about five years ago. If the Government have been really sincere in their promise and if the officers entrusted in the discharge of that work have also been following the orders of the Government strictly, I think the disparity now found in the ranks of *Proverthikars* and Accountants would not have been so gruesome. We have been favoured with figures by the Land Revenue Commissioner, but as they were thrown as a surprise, we had no chance to see and examine their correctness or otherwise. Anyhow,—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Has the member got any other figures?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): No.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Does he challenge the accuracy of those figures?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): My experience is that figures can be presented in a very acceptable form by any member who has the means at his hands.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, is it not a reflection upon the member?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): No. Not at all. From our experience in the country, I find that instructions given to the Tahsildars are not strictly followed I may cite the instance of the L. R. M. Accountants. There was a definite order by the Government that in the matter of recruitment of the *pakuthi* staff, L. R. M. Accountants should be given preference. I interpellated the Government on the matter, but no answer has been furnished by them till now. I know instances in which the claims of members of unrepresented communities who were L. R. M. Accountants were passed over three or four times in favour of those belonging to the represented communities.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know how the member substantiates that statement?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I will point out.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does the member want to put in unrepresented communities in preference to acting men?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): That question does not arise now.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it the member's opinion that those unrepresented minorities should be given preference to those who are already in the service?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): If that is the order given by the Government, I say it has to be done.

The method of direct recruitment to the public service has been accepted by the Goverument. Most of the objections on the other side

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

of the House in regard to direct recruitment have been under a wrong impression that it is intended to suppress the claims of other communities. I do not want to do it. I think a *Proverthikar* has to discharge several important duties. The appointment of *Proverthikars* by the method of direct recruitment is not a new scheme. The Government have been following the same method of direct recruitment in the case of Inspectors of Police. Taking our lesson from British India and from several other places, as a matter of fact, the method of direct recruitment is resorted to. Seeing that the sort of work entrusted to these untrained *Proverthikars* who have very little of education, direct recruitment is very important. I hold that unless you recruit a higher and better class of officers and unless you take straightaway in the department, you will not be safe if you entrust very important duties to the existing type of *Proverthikars*. A certain percentage of appointments in the *cadre* of *proverthikars* may be set apart for direct recruitment. With these few words, I support the motion.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I too support the motion of Mr. Kunjitomman. Unfortunately, some of us here could not follow in detail the figures that were supplied to us by the Commissioner. As my friend Mr. Matthew observed, the House would have been more helped if the Government could have supplied the figures some time before. In the meantime, I am not sure whether, in the figures supplied, the Commissioner gave us any information about the number of caste Hindus in the various grades of appointments to which he referred. I wish I also had information about the number of applicants for the various examinations referred to from the various communities and the number that came out successful. I think that, when these figures are published, we may be in a position more to enter into the significance of those figures and make further remarks on the same.

Next point about which I wish to speak is the definite promise made at the last Budget Session about direct recruitment of *Proverthikars*. Sir, there has been a misunderstanding on that point among the members on this side of the House. It was represented as if a certain proportion of appointments should be fixed for the unrepresented communities for the recruitment of *Proverthikars*. Now the promise of the Government was not that. What the Government promised was that some proportion of the posts of *Proverthikars* would be by direct recruitment without reference to any particular community. So, there is no good in confusing the issue by saying that the promise of the Government was that a definite proportion should be given to a particular community. Sir, as has been again and again observed by some of the members here, this principle of direct recruitment to certain ranks of officers is not at all a new thing in the administration of public service. The Government have always found that, in certain cases, direct recruitment to certain ranks is advisable and feasible. Of course it would mean that there would be some disappointment in the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. C. P. Thomas.]

minds of some of the subordinate officers. But, as has been pointed out, all the appointments are not filled by direct recruitment; only a proportion is fixed for direct recruitment and the rest will be given to those who are in the service. So, it is not as unfair as it might be represented. Unless, Sir, this method is adopted, it would not at all be possible in the near future to do anything by way of rectifying the longstanding injustice that has been heaped on the aggrieved communities concerned in this matter. At this rate, as pointed out on the last occasion, it would take about eight years for an Accountant to get himself promoted to the place of a *Proverthikar*. Considering the small number of Accountants at present belonging to the various communities, it will take, I think, more than one or two generations before a few of them can get into the rank of *Proverthikars*. So, I would earnestly request the Government that this question might receive their consideration and a favourable decision come to. With these few remarks, I support the motion.

MR. R. PADMANABHAN (*Nominated*): I have very great pleasure to support the motion brought forward by Mr. Kunjitomman. In doing so, I wish to draw the attention of the House to one particular aspect of the question now before the House. It is the most important grievance of the unrepresented classes and that is that they are still very inadequately represented in the Revenue Department, that they suffer thereby and that their inadequacy of representation is taken undue advantage of by the community which numerically predominates. That this is a fact is admitted even by members who thought fit to oppose the motion which is brought forward to safeguard the interests of the unrepresented communities.

It may be that the motion may not have even the slightest chance of being carried in this House. I am also aware, in view of the nature of the interpel ation put by the members of this House, that this motion will certainly fa l through. But I can assure the Government as well as the members of this House that the injury done to the unrepresented minority will still be there unremedied and unheard. I would therefore request the Government to pursue such a policy as would create harmony between the several communities concerned.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സർ, എനിക്കു മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നതിനു് അശേഷംനിവൃത്തിയില്ല. റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു റവന്യൂപരീക്ഷാ, വില്ലേജ് ടെസ്റ്റ് ഇതുകഠം പാസായിട്ടുള്ള അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും അഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും ഒഴിവുള്ള ജോലികളിൽ ഫ 0 0 -ന ൽ ൫-o നിയമിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ പരീക്ഷാവിജയം സിദ്ധിച്ചു് യോഗ്യത സമ്പാദിച്ചവരേ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ പ്രവേശനത്തിൽനിന്നും നിർദ്ദാക്ഷിണ്യം തടയുകയെന്നതു ന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

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MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിൽ പാവ്വത്യകാരന്മാരും അക്കൌണ്ടൻറന്മാരും വില്ലേജ് ടെസ്റ്റ് പാസാകാത്തവർ അനേകം പേരുണ്ടെന്നു മെംബക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ആ പരീക്ഷകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയശേഷം പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളെ മാത്രമെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*) cum *Todupuzha*): അതിനുശേഷം താലൂക്കിലും മറും ക്ലക്ക്മാരായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ക്ലാക്ക്മാർക്കു വില്ലേജ്ടെസ്റ്റ് പാസ്സാകണമെന്നില്ല. അവർ ക്ലറിക്കൽ വക്കുമാത്രം നടത്തുന്നവരാണ്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ വ്യാഖ്യിയിൽ ക്ലക്ക്മാരെ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അപ്രകാരം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകേട്ടില്ല. പാർവ്വത്യകാരന്മാരുടേയും അക്കൌണ്ടൻറന്മാരുടേയും നിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് മി: കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു കേട്ടതു.

സർ, മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ വേറൊരുവാദം പാവ്വത്യകാരന്മാരുടെ ജോലിക്കു പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം സിദ്ധിക്കാത്ത സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഡയറക്ടായി റീക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്യണമെന്നാണ്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തിലും എനിക്കു യോജിക്കുവാൻ തരമില്ല. റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണർ, പേഷ്കാർ, തഹശീൽദാർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറധികാരികളുടെ ജോലികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രാരംഭനടപടികൾ റവന്യൂസംബന്ധമായി നടത്തുന്നതു പാവ്വത്യകാരന്മാരാണ്. അവരുടെ പരിചയക്കുറവിനാൽ നേരിടാവുന്ന തെറ്റുകൾ പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെയും ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ വന്നേക്കാം. മി: കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ ചോദിച്ചതനുസരിച്ചു ഒരു ജഡ്ജിയെ പേഷ്കാരായി നിയമിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു അബദ്ധംവരാനില്ല. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ റവന്യൂ സംബന്ധമായി പരിചയം സിദ്ധിച്ചവരുടെ സഹകരണംകൊണ്ടു കാര്യനടപ്പിനു വിഘാതം വരുത്താതെ കഴിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അല്പകാലംകൊണ്ടു അവർ റവന്യൂ സംബന്ധമായ ജോലികൾ അഭ്യസിച്ചുകൊള്ളുകയും ചെയ്യും. അക്കൌണ്ടന്മാരായിരുന്ന നല്ല ചുറുക്കും പരിചയവും സിദ്ധിച്ചവരെ മാത്രമെ പാവ്വത്യം ജോലിക്കു നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടൊള്ളൂ. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു ഹാനികരമാണ്.

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MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെ അല്ലാതെ ഇപ്പോഴും നിയമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ഒരിക്കലുമില്ല. വില്ലേജ് ടെസ്റ്റ് പാസാകാത്തവരെ ആക്ടിംഗായിട്ടുപോലും നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന കൊല്ലം പേഷ്കാർ മിസ്റ്റർ മാത്തൻ തന്നെ നിഷ്കൃഷ്ടയായ സർക്കുലർ അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം.

അതിനാൽ പാവ്ത്യകാരന്മാരായി ആരേയും ഡയറക്ടായി റിക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

പുതുവൽ, പൊറമ്പോക്ക്, പോക്കുവരവു മുതലായ സംഗതികളിൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള സവർണ്ണ പാവ്ത്യകാരന്മാർ അലസതയോ അനീതിയോ നടത്തിവരുന്നതായും അതുകൊണ്ടു അവർണ്ണരേയും, അഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും കഴിയുന്നതും ജോലിക്കു നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുമാണ് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വാദങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്ന്. ഇതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഒരുപക്ഷേ ഒരു അഭിപ്രായം സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളോടുള്ള പ്രതികാരേച്ഛക്രൂടി അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണോ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. Electoral Roll തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിൽ പാവ്ത്യകാരന്മാർ നീതിവിരുദ്ധമായി പെരുമാറുന്നു എന്നാണു വേറൊരു വാദം. ഒരു വാദം ഉദ്യോഗാപേക്ഷകന്മാരുടേതല്ലെന്നു പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്നു.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എല്ലക്കോറൽറേറ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിലുള്ള സങ്കടം ഏതാനുംപേർക്കുമാത്രമുള്ളതോ പൊതുജനങ്ങളെക്രൂടി സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതോ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് മെമ്പരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അതു സ്ഥാനാത്ഥികൾക്കു ചിലയവസരങ്ങളിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായും, പൊതുവേ കരുതുന്ന പക്ഷം പൊതുവായും ഉള്ളതാണ്.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ നീതി വിരുദ്ധമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ സവർണ്ണരായ പാവ്ത്യകാരന്മാർ നീതിവിരുദ്ധമായി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളുടെ ക്രൂടുതൽ ഭാഗവും ഇപ്പോൾ അർക്കാണവകാശപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു നോക്കിയാൽമതിയാകുമല്ലോ.

ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു സംഗതിക്രൂടി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഉദ്യോഗവിഷയത്തിൽ ജാതിയുടെ കണക്കുക്രൂടി ഗണിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഓരോ

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ജാതിക്കും ജനസംഖ്യയനുസരിച്ച് അവകാശപ്പെടുന്ന ഭൂമിയെമാത്രമേ വീതക്രമം അനുസരിച്ച പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻപാടൊള്ളൂ. അതിനും ഒരു കണക്കെടുക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധികാരികളും സവർണ്ണവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവരാകകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെ നിയമനങ്ങളിലും, പുതുവൽ പതിവിലും പക്ഷപാതം കാണിച്ചവരാറില്ലെ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളും ശതവർഷങ്ങളായി സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഇരുന്നു രാജ്യഭരണം നടത്തിവന്നവരാണ്. അവർ പക്ഷപാതികളായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അവർണ്ണരോ അഹിന്ദുക്കളോ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് ഒരു നിലയിൽ എത്തുകയില്ലായിരുന്നുവെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴികയില്ലേ?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): അങ്ങിനെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നവർ വല്ലവരുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെ ഡിസ്മിസ് ചെയ്കയല്ലേ വേണ്ടതു്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): അങ്ങിനെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നവർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ശിക്ഷിക്കാതിരിക്കയില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെ വല്ലവരേയും ഡിസ്മിസ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ഡിസ്മിസ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതും ഉണ്ട്.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): പരീക്ഷാവിജയികളെ പ്രൊബേഷണറിയായി പാവ്വത്തിനു നിയമിക്കരുതോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): പ്രൊബേഷണറായി നിയമിച്ചാലും ജോലി പരിചയമില്ലാത്ത ആ മനുഷ്യൻ ആ ജോലി നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതെങ്ങിനെയാണു്?

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): അവരെ പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഒരു സ്കൂൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കുമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സ്കൂളിൽ നിന്നും പഠിക്കാനുള്ളതല്ല. ജോലിചെയ്തു തന്നെ പരിശീലനം വരേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*): പ്രത്യേക സംഗതികളിൽ പരിശീലനം വരുത്തുവാനെങ്കിലും നോക്കേണ്ടതല്ലേ.

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MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*) : അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഭവം വരുത്തിയാൽ നേരിട്ട് നിയമനം നടത്തരുതോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : അതു ഗവർണ്മെന്റാണ് നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikom*) : മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണ്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : ഒരിക്കലും സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ സ്വന്തഅഭിപ്രായം.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : ഓറ പാവ്വതകാരന്മാരുടെ പേരു മാറ്റാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : പ്രവൃത്തി എന്നുള്ള പേരിനെ മാറ്റി പ്രകൃതികാം എന്നു പേരു കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു പ്രകൃതിദാർ എന്നു പേരു കല്പിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു.

സർ, എന്റെ ഈ ന്യായങ്ങളെകൊണ്ടു മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം യുക്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. അതിനാൽ മി: കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഒന്നുകൂടി ഞാൻ പ്രതിഷേധിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Sir, I thought that at this meeting of the Council we would have been spared this question of communal representation. But it has been brought up, and what we have been observing on previous occasions will have to be repeated, making, of course, suitable alterations to meet recent developments. During the course of the discussion, Sir, I heard that the claims of persons belonging to what some gentlemen referred to as unrepresented communities, have been systematically overlooked by those responsible for employments. If that is a *fact*, I am perfectly at one with those gentlemen who felt aggrieved and thought that the matter is one which should be investigated and the offending officer brought to book. To that extent, I am prepared to agree.

But the question was not rested entirely upon individual grievances, but upon general principles. The main points in the criticisms offered in this connection were two. The first was that there was a solemn covenant, made by Mr. Robinson representing the Government, with some gentlemen who moved motions on the same subject on a previous occasion in this House, and the second was in spite of certain figures now supplied by the acting Land Revenue Commissioner, since they have been supplied late and since nobody is in a position to accept or deny the correctness of the figures, criticisms will continue as of old. These are the two grounds upon which the question was discussed.

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With respect to the so-called covenant of Mr. Robinson, we may examine what that gentleman said in the House. We have got a copy of the proceedings here. Mr. Robinson, first of all, when pressed for an answer whether direct recruitment to the ranks of the *Proverthikars* was not possible, answered that it was not possible. Then he was again pressed. This was the question put to him by my friend Mr. A. J. John. 'Is it not possible to recruit from outside the department?'

Mr. Robinson replied as follows :—

> That is not a thing upon which I could say anything now. The Government must consider this. As regards the principel I was talking about, I have already given instructions to various officers that the principle to be adopted is to select people from those communities that are least represented in the department.

With a few further questions, that motion came to a close. Now, if that is a covenant—

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : That is not the covenant which was referred to.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : That is one covenant, a portion of the covenant, at any rate.

In the face of that statement of Mr. Robinson, I beg to submit, where exactly a *covenant* comes in, I fail to understand. Then, another passage was read out by Mr. Matthew from the discussion on the same subject, in which it seems Mr. Robinson was prepared to consider the question of fixing a percentage for direct recruitment, and so forth. After this discussion in the House, which was considered by some gentlemen on this side of the House as an agreement of Mr. Robinson with the House, there was the same question brought up again, in due form and in direct way, in the shape of a resolution.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : Is it merely a promise made by *Mr. Robinson*?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : I understand it as a promise made by Mr. Robinson, because I have heard the President say on one occasion in regard to a statement made by Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar, who was for some time Director of Public Instruction, that he did not represent the Government and that he was speaking on his own behalf.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : Did Mr. Robinson say that *he* would consider the question?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : He might have said that the Government would consider the question. All the same—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicotam*) : May I know whether that promise of Mr. Robinson is not binding on Mr. Krishna Pillai?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Amlalapuzha*) : That is left to Mr. Krishna Pillai and Mr. Robinson to settle between themselves. So far as I am concerned, it is not binding even upon Mr. Robinson if on a reconsideration of the question he has subsequently changed his view.

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MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) ; Does the member speak in reference to the department as a whole or in regard to the recruitment to the *Proverthikars'* grade alone? In stating that representation must be given to unrepresented communities, does the member refer to the department as a whole or to the recruitment to the *Proverthikars'* grade alone?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): With respect to the whole department, of course.

On the occasion of the last meeting of this Council, a most formal and direct resolution was moved in this Council on the question of communal representation, embracing all manner of communal appointments. My friend Mr. T. J. Matthew pointed out that the scope of that resolution was a little different. But he was not good enough to quote the language of the resolution ; neither am I in a position to find out the resolution and read it out now. But my recollection is otherwise. That resolution was moved in full force widely supporting what is called communal representation in public service. That resolution was discussed in this Council *ad nauseum* ; and ultimately, the member who started it wanted to wriggle out of it, but the House was not prepared to allow him to do so. It was put to the vote and turned down most definitely. That was the voice of this Council, Sir. I suppose in the light of what has transpired in this Council subsequent to Mr. Robinson's so-called covenant, the Government themselves might have modified their own policy in the matter. Therefore, it is not open to anybody to say that the Government have subsequently veered or that they are inconsistent.

Then, coming to the figures quoted by the learned Land Revenue Commissioner, I say if the principle that is now contended for by some members on this side of the House is correct, considerable injustice has been done to the caste Hindus. For, as I recollect, the Land Revenue Commissioner was saying that 70 per cent. of the vacant posts, since the separation of the Devaswoms from the Land Revenue Department, have been given to the non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus. Now, Sir, the caste-Hindu population in the State is not a negligible section of the public. They are sufficiently educated too. Therefore, I am submitting the result that has been achieved by the Land Revenue Department in the matter seems to be a matter of serious injustice to many qualified caste Hindus who wanted to enter public service and who were entitled to promotion in the Land Revenue Department. Now, seventy per cent. of the appointments having been conferred upon the non-caste Hindus and non-Hindus, some gentlemen on this side of the House who were warm about the question had nothing wherewith to challenge the figures except by stating that the figures happened to be supplied rather late and that therefore they were not able to accept their correctness. If the gentlemen themselves had figures wherewith they could combat those furnished by the Land Revenue Commissioner, I could have understood the force of the criticism. Here is a clear statement

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by a responsible officer setting forth figures in the matter. If the figures are correct, the implication is this, *viz.*, our friends on this side of the House who are warm about the question have no grievance. The figures are there. Seventy per cent. of the appointments have actually been made in their favour. They cannot easily attack the position. They therefore go on questioning the correctness of the figures, although they themselves have absloutely nothing to indicate that the figures were incorrect. I beg to submit that the progress made in the direction of giving appointments to the unrepresented classes is more than satisfactory.

Then, it was pointed out that, in the preparation of the electoral rolls, much mischief was done by these *Proverthikars*. I am really surprised, Sir, that my friend Mr. Kumaran should have thought it fit to level a charge of that description against the *Proverthikars*, when his own statement can hardly be accepted in preference to that of the *Proverthikar*. My friend was not in a position to call upon the *Proverthikar* for an explanation nor to complain about it to the higher officers of the department. Nothing of that sort has been attempted by him. Yet, behind the back of the *Proverthikar*, my friend has thought it fit to level a charge against him in this House asking the House to accept what he says.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): If, as a matter of fact, the *Proverthikars* were doing lot of mischief in the preparation of electoral rolls, does not the member think that it would be better to dismiss the *Proverthikars* concerned?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): If the matter has been investigated and a formal charge has been brought against them, then that is certainly a matter for consideration.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Is it not the duty of the Government to enquire into the charges?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Without being told anything about the matter, is it the duty of the Government to suspect the *Proverthikars* on their own account? Is that my friend's position, Sir? (*Laughter.*)

In regard to these electoral rolls, Sir, the method of conducting elections has been prescribed under the Regulation and the Government have also framed rules for the purpose. If anybody is dissatisfied with the electoral roll, it is open to him to take action against the officer concerned in a formal manner capable of adjudication. Even without this, if a person does not succeed in an election, he can take his stand on the errors in the preparation of the electoral roll and allege it and prove it before a tribunal constituted by the Government for the purpose. When all these avenues are there, without resorting to any of them, my friend Mr. Kumaran —

MR. R. PADMANABHAN (*Nominated*): Is not Mr. Kumaran entitled to waive his privilege of taking action?

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MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): By all means, he can not only waive that privilege; he can also be quiet over the whole matter. (*Laughter.*) My only point is that when he finds fault with others in their absence and behind their back, he must have basis for that. I am really sorry, Sir, that my friend has come before the House and made *ex parte* statements against low-paid officers who are doing sufficient honest work, so far as the departmental heads are concerned, just to prejudice the House against them. I beg to submit that this is not the proper way of proceeding, Sir.

I would also make one observation with respect to direct recruitment. Responsible officers of Government like Mr. Robinson and Mr. Krishna Pillai say that that is rather a difficult proposition. Here, we had a statement from Mr. John who wants to experiment without having any experience himself. The only question, so far as I am concerned, is whether I should accept the opinion of experienced officials like Mr. Robinson and Mr. Krishna Pillai, or that of my friend Mr. John who has absolutely no experience in the matter. I beg to submit, under these circumstances, I am not in a position to agree with the *ipsi dixit* of Mr. John.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether he has any opinion of his own in the matter?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): When there is the expert opinion of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Krishna Pillai, I certainly would have that view followed as far as possible; and I am very sorry, Sir, I cannot accept Mr. Joseph's view because he has had very little experience according to me.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I did not put forth any view.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I am very thankful to him that he did not.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): May I know whether he is in favour of Accountants being appointed from unrepresented communities?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I have already stated, Sir, that on account of birth nobody should be denied any post under Government and that on account of birth alone nobody should be given any preference for any appointment. That is my view, not only in regard to Accountants but in regard to Peishkars, First Class Magistrates, Tasildars and all the other posts under the Government. My main point is that no injustice should be done to those who are already in the service. And, let not efficiency suffer. I care more for the interests of the State than for the interests of particular communities. (*Hear, hear.*)

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): May I know whether he has any objection to preference being given to unrepresented communities in the recruitment of Accountants?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Other things being equal, if it will not lead to any harm, that may be done.

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MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether he has any objection to any Nanjinad Vellala being appointed as the Land Revenue Commissioner?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): I have absolutely no objection. Nanjinad Vellalas or Roman Catholics, all must be treated equally. That is my contention. If there is any systematic effort on the part of any particular officer to exclude members of any particular community, and if that is proved to the satisfaction of the Government, I would be the first in bringing that to the immediate notice of the Government and in having that officer punished condignly for his misbehaviour. I am prepared for that. But to say without any basis that the Government are following a policy whereby they want to encourage caste Hindus is an accusation which merits no notice.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): We have been two and a half hours on this motion and I do not think it will matter much if I spend five minutes more on the same. (Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai : *Louder, please.*) During the Budget Session, last year, we had the question of *Proverthikars* as one motion, the question of Tahsildars as another motion and the question of Peishkars and First Class Magistrates as a third, with the result that we spent the whole of that day in that discussion on communal representation. Subsequently, we had a resolution on the same subject and we spent about two days over it. That was also decided one way. The present motion is also on the same subject. This discussion reminds me of two scientists who were discussing for days together the question as to which would weigh more—a dead fish or a live fish. At the end of the discussion, when they actually weighed the two to ascertain which of them weighed more, as a matter of fact, they found that there was no difference at all in their weights. Before actually ascertaining whether there was any difference at all in the weight of the two, each had his own theory about it and a hot discussion was carried on by them for days together. It was only in the end that they found that both were equal in weight and that there was absolutely no necessity whatsoever for any discussion. In the same way, Sir, without any premises, on the supposition that there was something wrong, the discussion has been going on here today for more than two and a half hours. Mr. R. Krishna Pillai gave us a statement of appointments made in his department after the Devaswom separation; and no member of the House was bold enough to say anything to prove that it was not correct. On several occasions in the past, we have been discussing the question that preference should be given to unrepresented communities until they come to a level with other communities already in the service. This was all that some have been asking for. Now, what did Mr. Krishna Pillai say? He said that 70 per cent. of the posts were given to unrepresented communities. What more do you want? What more do you require to prove that the idea of Government is that, as far as possible, preference should be given to unrepresented communities. Where is the necessity for this discussion? Why waste the time of the Council?

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MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it not clear from this discussion that the idea of the House is to give even more than 70 per cent. of the appointments to unrepresented communities?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): No, that cannot be the idea of the House. There was a resolution before this House that the so-called over-represented communities should stand by and wait until the other communities come up to their level in the matter of appointments. That resolution was thrown out. That is a proposition which this Council did not agree to. I think 70 per cent. is itself a high proportion.

Then Mr. K. K. Thomas, I think, Sir, said that figures might be manipulated and arranged by anybody who is in possession of all the necessary information. That is how he attacked the statement furnished by Mr. Krishna Pillai. I think, Sir, that it is ordinary etiquette in discussions in a public assembly like this that figures or statements proceeding from the members must be taken to be correct (Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai: *Hear, hear.*) unless anybody else is in possession of facts and figures to challenge and question the correctness of such statements or figures. Until and unless you are in a position to challenge the statements furnished, I think Sir, it is ordinary etiquette to take it for granted that they are correct. When you have no such statements or figures in your possession, how the correctness of the statement furnished by the official bench be questioned and how can it be suggested that they might have been arranged or cooked up by officers in possession of all the information connected with the question. I only regret, Sir, that the precious right given to the Council is being wasted on a matter which does not exist as a fact. If there is any real grievance, I can understand it. If the Government are not, in actual practice, giving effect to the policy enunciated by them or by this Council, then I can understand it. But now, according to the statement furnished by the Land Revenue Commissioner, the Government have done all that is possible to give effect to the policy of communal representation. That being the case, where is the necessity to waste so much time over it?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Could it not be imagined from the fact that members on this side of the House questioned the correctness of the statement furnished by the Land Revenue Commissioner that the idea of the House was to raise the percentage from seventy to something higher?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): But nobody said that.

As I have already stated, if anybody was prepared to challenge the figures furnished by the Land Revenue Commissioner, I can understand it. What the House wants is that preference should be given to unrepresented communities. And the Government have done that. Whether it is at the expense of other communities, as Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai stated, or not, that is foreign to our present discussion.

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MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : Will the member kindly state the precentage of caste Hindus to the total population of the State ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : I think the proper way of challenging the figures of Mr. Krishna Pillai would be to put the question to him. I am not in charge of the portfolio, nor am I in possession of the figures. He said that there were a large number of caste Hindus also. He also stated that, out of the many candidates that had passed the prescribed examination, only 31 were not provided for. All the other successful candidates belonging to unrepresented communities have already been provided for. I do not think it is necessary to go further than that. Why go into the Census Report or to the number of caste Hindus in the State ? Nobody can deny the fact that there are large numbers without posts. It is bound to be like that. For every one appointment that is made, there will be at least a hundred who are disappointed and who write in newspapers or anonymous petitions. But, so far as the unrepresented communities are concerned, all of them are quite safe.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : Does he know the total number of persons from the unrepresented communities who appeared for the special examination ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Mr. Krishna Pillai stated how many had passed the examination and how many had been provided for. He stated in his statement that only 31 who passed recently were left unprovided for.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Does he not think that there is a good deal of truth in the complaint that members of certain communities predominate in the public service and that could not be due to the fact that they are more efficient than others ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): It is not their fault that they predominate. Others did not take advantage of education and other facilities afforded by the Government.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Does he not see at the same time that equal facilities were not afforded, till some years ago, for all communities in education and other matters ?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : This only reminds me of the story of the wolf and the lamb. Because somebody in the past denied you facilities for education or disabled you in some other way, you want to punish me at the present time. That is punishing an individual for the acts of his forefathers. So, I say that the present generation should not be punished vicariously.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : May I inform the member that the public schools were not open till recently to all classes ?

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MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : I may inform my friend that the privilege was given throughout British India to all the communities. But the other communities did not take advantage of it. Therefore, it is not the absence of provision that prevented the other communities taking advantage of it. In British India, there was not such a restriction and I ask why did not other communities, along with the Brahmin, the Nayar or the Vellala, take advantage? So, it is not due to the restriction imposed, but want of education.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : What does the member say about the Thiya community in Malabar?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President* : So far as the number is concerned, probably there are enough educated men in the community, but not in proportion to population.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): Is the member aware that Christians are being appointed as Accountants?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : I do not know. When I heard Mr. Kunjitomman and Mr. Kumaran, I thought they were arguing upon a point on which according to me there was no issue. That is to say, if the thing is granted, *viz.*, 70 per cent. of the appointments—

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know from the Deputy President the point whether the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars* has been satisfactorily answered?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : So far as I am concerned, I am satisfied. So far as what some of the members said about a promise, I think there was no promise or agreement, as was pointed out by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai. What was promised was that the question would be considered.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether it was not after discussion that Government agreed that they would find some means?

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*) : Reading the words as a lawyer, *viz.*, that the Government would consider the question—consideration does not mean any undertaking—it means that they will pay their attention. But the result may be quite different.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : The member has already exceeded the time, Sir.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Sir, in the light of the reply given by the Land Revenue Commissioner, I think there was no need for continuing the discussion. But, anyhow, discussion was allowed to continue and it has entered into several side-issues. In these circumstances, I think it is not inappropriate for me also to make a few observations on the points under discussion. Sir, the constant agitation that we see in this House as well as in the Sri

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Mulam Popular Assembly and in the newspapers and at public meetings regarding communal representation is one that must attract the attention of the Government. Neither the Government nor any body of responsible persons could completely ignore it. The real cause for the agitation has to be understood and remedies provided. Some members said that it was chiefly due to the corruption in the public service. I think the more important cause is the unsatisfactory economic conditions among the educated, chiefly due to the present system of education. But since this is not the proper occasion for a discussion on this aspect of the matter, I do not go further into the subject. I simply state that the Government should seriously consider the matter and provide the necessary remedies. On the question of the corruption of the public service, I may say it is one which vitally affects the interests of the State and if the Government find that there is any curruption in the State service, they should give exemplary punishment to the individuals concerned. But the Government do not seem to act on this view. When the officers are criticised and even totally condemned by this side of the House, we see the members on the other side voting *en bloc* in favour of them. This should not be the attitude of the Government. The Government should allow such matters to be voted on their merits.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is he speaking on the motion.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Yes, I am speaking on the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): He says something about voting.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am only referring to it incidentally.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is he applying the remark without any distinction ?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Yes. I may say this of the Agricultural or the Excise or the Industries Department, or any other departments, the heads whereof belong to several communities.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Judicial?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): My point is that in regard to corruption in the public service, the Government should understand all the facts and deal impartially with the persons concerned.

As regards direct recruitment, we see that there are clear differences between the official and non-official members. The Land Revenue Commissioner strongly argued against direct recruitment. Last year, Mr. Robinson said that in consideration of old age and the fact of those men having big families to support, promotion should be made from the lower ranks. Now, Mr. Krishna Pillai says that in the interests of efficiency, direct recruitment should be avoided.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from Mr. Joseph—

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, I shall answer all questions at the end of my speech. In this instance, I may say that the question of direct recruitment in the Land Revenue Department is more important than in other departments.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know from the member—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): As I have already said, I shall answer all questions at the end. I am not speaking of the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars* alone, but I go to the higher appointments as well. The Land Revenue Commissioner, the Dewan Peishkars, the Division Assistants, the Tahsildars and the Magistrates may all be directly recruited from outside the service. In the case of Division Peishkars, we see that a Second Judge has been appointed to the post. If a Second Judge can be appointed as Dewan Peishkar, I do not see why a leading vakil could not be appointed as Dewan Peishkar? We also find that a Munsiff has been appointed as a Division Assistant.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Why a vakil?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Because vakils are generally appointed as Munsiffs and Second Judges.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): I rise to a point of order. The member answers the Government Bench and not the non-official members.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I hope the member will excuse me. I answered that question because it was a short one and could be answered briefly. It was not because of any special consideration for the other side that I answered it. As a matter of fact, I have got much more respect for the non-official members in this House

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether he answered the question because it proceeded from the Police Commissioner?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I have not got much to do with the Police Commissioner. The principle of direct recruitment is accepted in other departments as, for example, in the Judicial Department. On the question of Christains as Tahsildars, it was stated last year by Mr. Robinson that he and Dewan Mr. Raghaviah examined the Civil List to see whether there are any Christains in the Excise Department who may be appointed as Tahsildar, and Magistrates, but that they were not able to find suitable persons. I do not see how Excise Inspectors are better fitted for these posts than qualified persons outside the service. Therefore, I say that not only *Proverthikars* but even the higher officers may be appointed directly from outside the service.

Another point I have to emphasise is that the recruitment of clerks as Magistrates and Tahsildars is not proper, as persons who have gained experience in office may not be able to do executive work. I suggest therefore that only those who are really efficient should be appointed as Tahsildars and Magistrates.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Another point is that promotion from the Devaswom Department to the Revenue Department should be avoided. Division Assistants may be appointed by direct recruitment and by the promotion of Tahsildars.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know whether Revenue Inspectors are directly recruited in British India?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not know whether it is so. If so, it is a good arrangement.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I tell the member that, in British India, the corresponding officer to the *Proverthikar* is a hereditary officer?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): In the matter of recruitment, has the member any objection to have competitive examinations?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I would prefer the idea of competitive examinations if they are properly conducted. The principles of recruitment to the Service should be specifically determined, because it is a question which has caused much agitation in the country. If that is done, much of the present complaint will be over and it is high time that something is done in that direction.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ അവർകൾ എന്റെ പ്രമേയത്തിലെ തത്വം അനുസരിച്ച് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത വർഗ്ഗക്കാരിൽനിന്നും നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ജാഗ്രത കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് ഇവിടെ അദ്ദേഹം ഉദ്ധരിച്ചല്ലോ. അതിൽനിന്നും, ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ സങ്കടം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവർക്കു് ആശ്വാസംതോന്നാം. എന്നാൽ ആ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഒട്ടുവളരെ പേരെ നിയമിച്ചു എന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നവർക്കു റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ അഹിന്ദുക്കളും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളും തീരെ ഇല്ലെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകും. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ട റവന്യൂ ആഫീസുകളിൽ ഒന്നിലുംതന്നെ അഹിന്ദുക്കളും അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായികാണുന്നില്ല. സവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽ നിന്നാണ് അവിടെ ഇപ്പോഴും നിയമനംനടക്കുന്നതു്. മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേയും സ്ഥിതി ഇതുതന്നെയായിരിക്കണം. എന്നാൽ ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ ഇവിടെ വായിച്ച ലിസ്റ്റിനെ അവിശ്വസിക്കാനും തരമില്ലല്ലോ. കൌൺസിലിൽ നിയമനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചോദിച്ച ചോദ്യങ്ങളിൽചിലതിനെങ്കിലും മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ വാസ്തവം വ്യക്തമായിഅറിയാമായിരുന്നു. മറുപടി ഇനിയും കിട്ടീട്ടില്ല. നൂറിനു എഴുപത്തഞ്ചോളം നിയമനം ആദ്യ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ന്നുക്കളിലും അവണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളിൽനിന്നുംആണ് നടത്തീട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് അ ദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നു. അതു് അധികവും മാസപ്പടിക്കാരായിരിക്കാം. ആറുലക്ഷ ത്തിലധികമുള്ള കത്തോലിക്കരിൽനിന്നു ഒരു പാവ്വത്യകാരേയോ ഒരു തഹശീൽദാരേയൊ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : ആഫീസിൽ ക്ലാക്കന്മാരായിട്ടാണു നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*) : റവന്യൂദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു് ആറുകൊല്ലത്തിലധികമായി. ഇത്ര യും കാലമായിട്ടും, ഒരു ഡിവിഷൻ അസിസ്റ്റന്റോ, ഒരു തഹശീൽദാരോ ഒരു പേഷ്കാരോ, ആറുലക്ഷത്തോളം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള റോമൻകത്തോലി ക്കരിൽനിന്നുമില്ലാ. ഓരംഴവരുടേയും, മഹമ്മദീയരുടേയും, മറ്റു ക്രസ്ത്യാ നികളുടേയും സ്ഥിതി സങ്കടകരം തന്നെ. നമ്മ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഹൃദയത്തെ ശക്തിയായി തപിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിഷയമാണി തു്. അവർ ശക്തിയായി ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും പ്രക്ഷോ ഭനം നടത്തിയതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണു് റവന്യൂ ദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം ന ടത്തിയതു്. അതിന്റെ അവശേഷവും കുറെക്ലാക്കന്മാരെമാത്രമെ നിയമിച്ചി ട്ടുള്ളൂ എന്നാണു കമ്മീഷണർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമനം അനുസരിച്ചു് അക്കൌണ്ടന്റന്മാരെ മാത്രമേ പാവ്വത്തികാർ ആക്കുകയൊള്ളൂ. ഈ കണക്കിനു ഇവർ എന്നാണു് ഉച്ചസ്ഥാനത്തെപ്രാ പിക്കുന്നതു്. ഉച്ചസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ എത്തുന്നതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ മിക്കവാറും സർവ്വീസിൽനിന്നും പിരിഞ്ഞുപോകേണ്ടതായും വരും.

എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ചിലർ ഇതാ ഇപ്പൊഴും എതിത്തിരി ക്കുന്നു. അവരെല്ലാംതന്നെ റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിൽ അധികപ്രാതിനിധ്യമുള്ള വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ടവരാണെന്നു് ഓർക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. നമ്മ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങള ടങ്ങുന്ന വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽപെട്ട മെമ്പറന്മാർ എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബല മായി പിൻതാങ്ങീട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽ നിന്നും രാജ്യത്തെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജന ങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഇന്നതെന്നു വ്യക്തമായിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലൊ. ജനപ്രതിനി ധി സഭകളിലേക്കു പ്രതിനിധികളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു അയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചുമതലവഹിക്കുന്നതു റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പാണു്. വ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതി നിധികളാണു് ഈ സഭയിൽ ധാരാളമുള്ളതു്. അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായ ങ്ങളെ മാത്രം അനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവത്തിക്കുന്നതു ഒരു പരിഷ്കൃത ഗവർണ്മെ ന്റിനു് ഒരിക്കലും ആദരണീയമല്ല. റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ വിവിധ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽപെട്ട ആളുകൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഈ പ്രതിനിധിസഭയിലും വിവിധവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇതിലധികം കാണുമായിരുന്നു. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞുള്ളവർ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നതുതന്നെ ഇതിന്റെ ന്യായതയെ തെളിയിക്കുന്നു. "പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെ ധാരാളം നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാത്തതിനു കീഴ്ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സമാധാനം വാങ്ങി കമ്മീഷണരുടെ അഭിപ്രായസഹിതം ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനയക്കണമെന്നും" ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഫർവർത്തയച്ച ജി. ഒ. അനുസരിച്ച് കമ്മീഷണർ സമാധാനംവാങ്ങി സ്വന്ത അഭിപ്രായത്തോട്ടുകൂടിഅയച്ചോഎന്നും, അയച്ചുവെങ്കിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും എന്തു മേൽനടപടി നടത്തിഎന്നും കമ്മീഷണരുടെ മറുപടിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞു കേട്ടില്ല. ഒരം കായ്ത്തിൽ ലാൻറവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ മറുപടി അറിയുവാൻ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഭൂരിപക്ഷക്കാരായ നാർ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ആഗ്രഹമുള്ളതാണ്.

എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെപ്രതിക്രൂലിച്ച മാന്യസ്നേഹിതന്മാരിൽ ചിലരോടെങ്കിലും ഈ സ്വല്പസമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ മറുപടിപറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മിസ്റ്റർ എ. കെ. പിള്ള പറഞ്ഞത് "വർഗ്ഗംനോക്കി ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വർഗ്ഗീയ പക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ വർഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നേരെയാക്കിയാൽമതി" എന്നാണു്. എന്തിനു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ നേരെയാക്കണം? ജനങ്ങളെ തന്നെ നേരെയാക്കിയാൽ പോരെ? ജനങ്ങളും തന്നെ നേരെയായാൽ പോലീസും നിയമവും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തന്നെയും വേണ്ടല്ലോ. ഇതെല്ലാം താമസ് മൂറിന്റെ യൂട്ടോപ്യായിലെ കാണു. പ്രായോഗിക കാലത്തു സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. മനുഷ്യരുടെ മറ്റു ദോഷങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ ഒരു ദോഷമാണു വർഗ്ഗീയപക്ഷപാതം. വർഗ്ഗീയ പക്ഷപാതികളായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ നിന്നുമുള്ള ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളുടെ ശമനത്തിനുപ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും കൂടി ആളുകളെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കണം. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയെല്ലാംശരിപ്പെടുത്തി ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനെനയക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. രാജ്യത്തിന്റേയും ജനങ്ങളുടേയും ഭാവി ഇപ്പോഴത്തതിലും അപകർക്കരമായി പരിണമിക്കാതിരിക്കത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ രാജ്യകാര്യങ്ങളെ ക്രമീകരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകേണമെങ്കിൽ രാജ്യത്തിലെ വിവിധ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അതാണ് എഫിഷ്യൻസിയുടെ പറവയതു. അല്ലാതെ ഇപ്പോ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

ഴത്തെപ്പോലെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ പകുതി ഭാഗം മുതലെടുപ്പും ചില വർഗ്ഗക്കാ ക്ക് ശമ്പളമായി വീതിച്ചുകൊടുത്ത് അവരെ തന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായി നിയമിച്ച ബാക്കിയുള്ള ജനങ്ങളെ അവരുടെ അധീനത്തിൽ വച്ച് വർ ഗ്ഗീയ മേധാവിത്വത്തെ പാലിക്കുന്നതല്ല എഫിഷ്യൻസി. എഫിഷ്യൻ സി വാദക്കാർ ഇതിനെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): ഗവർമ്മെന്റിലേക്ക് കൊടുക്കു ന്ന നികുതിയുടെ കണക്ക്(Proportion)അനുസരിച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗംവീതിച്ച കൊടുക്കുന്നത് കൊള്ളാമെന്ന മെമ്പർക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമെല്ലാം വ്യക്തമാണ്. പണ്ടത്തെപ്പോലെ സവ ർണ്ണരെമാത്രം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസിലും വച്ചുകൊ ണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നതല്ലാ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): രാജ്യത്തിലെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ പ കുതിയും ഒരു വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കുകൊടുക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ. ഇങ്ങനെ നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്ന കണക്കനുസരിച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം ചെയ്യുകൂടെ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): രാജ്യത്തിലെ എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും, എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗക്കാരിൽനിന്നും, ഗവർ ണ്മെന്റു സംഭരിക്കുന്നപണം ന്യായമായവിധം സമഭാവനയോടെ വ്യയം ചെയ്യുയാണു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ധർമ്മം. അതു സ്പഷ്ടമാണ്. വ ർഗ്ഗീയ പക്ഷപാതം വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ച ചില വർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ അധീനതയിൽ മറ്റു ള്ളവരെവച്ച് ചവട്ടിതാഴ്ത്താൻ അനുവദിക്കരുത്. ഈ സംഗതിയാണു പ്രതിനിധി സഭയിൽ നിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രത്യേകം ഗൌനിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ പോലെ തന്നെ പ്ര ദേശങ്ങളെയും ചേർക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupzha* cum *Todupuzha*): ഗവർണ്മെന്റു സംഭരിക്കുന്ന പണം രാജ്യത്തിലെ എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടേയും എല്ലാപ്രദേശങ്ങളുടേയും ആവശ്യത്തിന്നായി സമഭാവനയോടുകൂടി വിനി യോഗിക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kattarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): ഫ ാ ാ-ന ൊ ീ വീതം റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോ ഗം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അതു താണതരം ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരായിട്ടാണു നിയമിച്ചതെന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു ണ്ടല്ലോ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): എന്റെ ചോദ്യം മുഴുവനായിട്ട ഉത്തരം പറയണം. ഈ തോതനുസരിച്ച മേലും നിയമനം തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണെല്ലോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നത്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ആ തോതു താണതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattur*): ഏതുതരമായാലും ക്രമത്തിൽ വീതം അവർണ്ണഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും അഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ തോതു കുറെ അധികമാണെന്നു മെമ്പറിനു തോന്നുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzhar*): അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിച്ചുവെങ്കിൽ അതൊരിക്കലും അധികമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. രാജ്യത്തെ വ്യ ശതമാനം ജനങ്ങളാണല്ലൊ ഇവർ. ക്രമത്തിൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു ന്യായമാണല്ലൊ? അനേകകാലമായിട്ട് ഇവരെ റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും അകറ്റിനിർത്തിയിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ ഇപ്പോൾ പത്തോ അൻപതോ ചേർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തെങ്കിൽ അതു വലിയ കാര്യമല്ല. അതുതന്നെയും താണ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും അക്കറിങ്ങും ആണ്. ഇതു ഭിക്ഷ യാചിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയാണു ചിലർ കരുതിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളും അവരുടെ അവകാശത്തെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചുകിട്ടാൻ വാദിക്കയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതിനു അവകാശമുണ്ടെന്നറിയണം.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara cum Kunnattu*): എന്റെ ചോദ്യം അതല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഇനിയുള്ള ചോദ്യം എല്ലാം ഒട്ടവിൽ ചോദിക്കണം.

ഒരു കോടി രൂപയാണ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളവും പടിയുമായി രാജ്യത്തു ചിലവാകുന്നതു. ജനങ്ങളം കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട തൊഴിൽചെയ്തു നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അവരുടെ ചാച്ചുവേഴ്ചക്കാരും സന്താനങ്ങളും സുഖം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ സുഖം മറ്റുള്ള വർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കും ന്യായമായി അർഹിക്കാവുന്നതല്ലെ? ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളടങ്ങുന്ന വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം ഈ പ്രതിനിധി സഭയിൽ പറയുവാൻ ആവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ആളുകൾ ഇതിലില്ലാ. മറ്റുള്ളവർ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രതിനിധി സഭകളിലേക്കു ആളുകളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള റൂൾസുകളും ഉടച്ചു വാർക്കണം. എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എല്ലാവരും അനുകൂലിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): റവന്യൂ കമ്മിഷണർ പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടിയിന്മേൽ മെമ്പർ എന്തു അഭിപ്രായമാണെപറയുന്നതു്? പ്രമേയം പിൻവലിക്കാമെന്നോ ഓട്ടിനിടാമെന്നോ എന്താണു് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു് ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): മറുപടിയിലെ തത്വം ഉയർന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഗവർമെന്റു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up, Mr. Kunjitomman.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Was the statement with regard to the higher officers in the department, as Tahsildars, etc.?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Kunjitomman, your time is up.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, I have only to reply to one point that has been raised in the cource of discussion. It has been said that the Government have promised the direct recruitment of the *Proverthikars*. This is what Mr. Robinson has said in his speech on the last Budget Session of the Council.

"The Government will consider the question about setting apart a fixed percentage for the direct recruitment of *Proverthikars*."

Consideration is different from promise.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Did the Government consider the matter in all its aspects ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The matter is only under consideration. That is all.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does not that statement imply the desirability for an arrangement for guaranteeing a certain percentage ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The question of direct recruitment itself is under consideration.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Did not the member say that it was not possible ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is my personal opinion. That is not a statement made on behalf of the Government. All I said was that there is a considerable amount of difficulty in coming to a definite conclusion in the matter.

Mr. K. K. Thomas said that my statements were not correct. I shall be glad if I could have an opportunity of showing Mr. Thomas the statements I have received from the Division Peishkars and Tahsildars. Then, I am sure I would be able to convince him of the accuracy of my statements.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): May I know the number of *Proverthikars* appointed till Karkatakam 1101 ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I have not got the figures now with me.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*) : May I know the number of *Proverthikars* appointed after the 1st Medam 1102 ?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : I have not got those figures either.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha* : എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിലെ തത്വം അനുസരിച്ചു കഴിയുന്നതും പ്രവർത്തിക്കാമെന്ന സമ്മതിച്ചതുകൊണ്ട് പ്രമേയത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : There was no such covenant.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*) : I object to the motion being withdrawn.

The House did not permit the withdrawal.

The motion was then put to the vote and lost.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following results : —

AYES—12.

1. Mr. Paul Daniel
2. ,, Habeeb Mahammed.
3. ,, A. J. John.
4. ,, N. V. Joseph.
5. ,, N. Kumaran.
6. ,, Tariatu Kunjitomman.
7. Mr. G. Raman Menon.
8. ,, T. J. Matthew.
9. ,, R. Padmanabhan.
10. ,, C. P. Tarakan
11. ,, C. P. Thomas.
12. ,, K. K. Thomas.

NOES—30.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.
2. ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai.
3. ,, K. George.
4. ,, C. Keralavarama Koil Tampuran
5. ,, C. P. Kochukunju Pillai.
6. ,, P. N. Krishna Pillai.
7. ,, R. Krishna Pillai.
8. ,, T. Kumara Pillai.
9. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.
10. Mr. L. A. Lampard.
11. ,, K. Madhavan Pillai.
12. ,, G. Narayana Pillai.
13. ,, Kallur Narayana Pillai.
14. ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai.
15. ,, K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.
16. ,, M. N. Pillai.
17. Mr. Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai.
18. ,, A. K. Pillai.
19. ,, W. H. Pitt.
20. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.
21. Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.
22. ,, T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar.
23. ,, K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.
24. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar.
25. Mr. K. Sivarama Panikkar.
26. ,, J. Stephenson.
27. ,, V. Subba Aiyar.
28. ,, C. N. Tuppan Numputiri.
29. ,, A. J. Van Ross.
30. ,, A. Vipan.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

NEUTRALS—4.

1. Mr. K. I. Joseph	4. Mr. M. Subrahmanya Pillai.
2. „ S. Piraviperumal Pillai.	5. „ S. Subrahmanya Karayalar.
3. „ M. Sivatanu Pillai.	

The motion was lost.

Motion 116.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Sir, I move—

116. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,402 for establishment by Rs. 10.

Sir, at the general discussion of the budget, the non-official members drew the attention of the Government to the undesirability of assigning puduval lands to non-Travancoreans and pressed for a decisive policy of conservation in the matter of unoccupied lands. But that matter was not touched upon in the speeches of any who spoke for the Government and several members on this side of the House are anxious to know the attitude of the Government and of the Land Revenue Department in relation to this matter.

It is seen from the statistics supplied by the Government that the whole area of occupied lands in Travancore is a little over 20 lakhs of acres or roughly 50 cents per head of the population. The whole area of the State is only 48 lakhs of acres and deducting from this the reserved forests, the area comprised by rivers, canals, roads and other *porambokes* as well as the lands already occupied, the balance available for occupation is only about 10 lakhs of acres or something like 25 cents per head of the population. Thus, if the whole of the unoccupied area be assigned to Travancoreans alone, we may have only about 25 cents of land per head of the population. Taking into account the land already in the occupation of outsiders as well as rocky and other regions unsuitable for cultivation, it is easy to see that even this small area will have to be further reduced in extent to arrive at the actual figure. It is thus plain that we have no lands to spare and the area available is actually insufficient for our purposes.

Travancore is an agricultural country and a great majority of its people depend upon agriculture for their maintenance. Land is indispensable for agriculture and the increased demand for land is daily swelling in volume. A vast number of the inhabitants are now landless and the lands owned by the rest are insufficient for their needs. The population of the State is rapidly increasing and even at the last census, it was found that our country is denser in population than America, Japan and China proper, most of the Provinces of India and all the countries of Europe except Belgium, Holland and England. In 1921, we had, on an average, not less than 525 persons to each square mile and the Census figures show we are having an addition of over 16 per cent every ten years. If we exclude the mountainous region which is thinly populated, the density of the remaining area is far higher than the average. The Government have already

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

adverted to the necessity of easing this density and the Dewan's address to the last Popular Assembly contains the following refreshing passage. On page 8 of the address, the Dewan says:—"Whenever possible, endeavour must be made to ease the density of population in our occupied lands and for such better distribution, the policy of judicious disafforestation already initiated will be carefully pursued."

All the same, it is disappointing to see that the Government forget this well-uttered policy in their actions in the realm of practical politics. Page 27 of the Administration Report of the Land Revenue Department shows that by an order dated 19-9-25, the Government have ordered that no preferential treatment need be given to Travancoreans in the matter of assigning cardamom lands. And the same is the policy pursued in the case of all manner of *puduval* lands.

The same Departmental Report leads to the inference that a great portion of the lands ear-marked for depressed classes is unsuitable for cultivation and that the Government have at last found the necessity of deputing some officers to inspect those lands. The much-spoken of Land Colonisation Scheme has not resulted in anything practical and the disafforestation of swampy areas within the reserves is progressing at a tardy rate. Applications for *puduval*, if preferred by Travancoreans, are scarcely well attended to while the demands of outsiders find a ready response from the authorities. These and other circumstances suggest a want of sympathy with the aspirations of the people and the country's interests demand a change in this apathetic attitude of the Government. It should be clearly and unequivocally ruled that no further land will hereafter be assigned to non-Travancoreans and that the whole of the unassigned area will be conserved for the sole use of the people of this country.

Mr. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): സർ, ഞാൻ മിസ്റ്റർ നാരായണപിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ റിസവ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന വനങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ജനാവലിയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു സംരക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഫ്രഞ്ച്-ലെ ഫാറസ്റ്റ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റു ഭരണപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ കൺസർവെറേറ്റർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. മന്നംകണ്ടം എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു് 600-ൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലംപതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ അതുയുംസ്ഥലം റിസവിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിച്ചു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു റിസവിന്റെ രക്ഷയ്ക്കു ശരിയല്ലെന്നും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ജനാവലിയുടെ ഉപജീവനത്തിനു തടസ്സമായിരിക്കുമെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹം ഫാറസ്റ്റ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്ന

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

തിന് അധികാരംഉള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഗവർണ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം റിസവ്വിൽനിന്നും ഒരു സെൻറു സ്ഥലംപോലും ഒഴിച്ചു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ഇല്ലെന്നാണു വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. നേരെ മറിച്ചു് അടുത്ത കാലങ്ങളിൽതന്നെ പല വിദേശകമ്പനിക്കാക്കായി പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഉദ്ദേശം ൨൦,൦൦൦ ഏക്കറോളം സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നതായിട്ടോ ൧൨,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതായിട്ടോ അറിയുന്നു. അതിന്റെ സൂക്ഷ്മമായ വിവരം ഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതിനു ചോദ്യംചോദിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവർണ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും മറുപടി ലഭിച്ചതു് അതിലേക്കു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതേ ഉള്ളു എന്നാണു്. ആ സംഗതിയെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി ഒരു അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തെ ഈ സഭാസമക്ഷം ഹാജരാക്കിയതിൽ ,,ഈ ൨൦,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ നടപടി നടത്തുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു ശരിയല്ല'' എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു് അതിനെനിരസിക്കയാണു ചെയ്തതു്.

PRESIDENT: I do not quite catch the figures quoted by you just now. Would you mind repeating them?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ഡാക്ടർ എം. എൻ. പിള്ളയുടെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ഡിസ്കഷനിൽ അദ്ദേഹം പ്രസ്ഥാപിച്ചതു് ൨൦,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഇപ്പോൾ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നു എന്നാണു്. അതിനു ഗവർണ്മെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ,,ആ അഭിപ്രായം തെറ്റാണെ''ന്നു് മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു മറുപടിപറയാതിരിക്കുന്നകാലത്തോളം അതു ശരിയാണെന്നുവേണം വിചാരിക്കാൻ.

PRESIDENT: Will you please say whether these figures are correct, Mr. Krishna Pillai?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The total area of lands ordered to be registered and pending issue of *patta* in 1101 and 1102 is 9,840 acres and 3 cents—8,065 acres and 35 cents to Europeans, 774 acres and 68 cents to Travancoreans. The total area of lands with reference to which title deeds have been issued within the last two years comes to 2,990 acres and 2 cents to Europeans and 1,596 acres and 41 cents to Travancoreans. Of these, 324 acres and 22 cents were ordered to be registered in 1101 and the balance in previous years.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ൧൧൦൧-ലും ൧൧൦൨-ലുമായി ൻ ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലപാനം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതായി കാണുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income tax Commissioner*) : Not 9 lakhs, but 9,000 and odd. പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ഉത്തരവുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു പട്ടയം ഇതേവരെകൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): ൫,൦൦൦-ൽ പരം ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം യൂറോപ്യന്മാക്കും ൧,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം, അതായതു് വിദേശികൾക്കു കൊടുത്ത സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ എട്ടിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം സ്ഥലം, നാട്ടുകാക്കും പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു എന്നാണുകാണുന്നതു്. എന്റെ ഇൻറർപ്പുലേഷനിൽ അരണയ്ക്കൽ എസ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ബ്രൂക്കു ബാണ്ടു കമ്പനിക്കാരുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശം ഉണ്ടെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തോടു ചേർന്നു ൫,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ നടപടി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചതിനു് അപേക്ഷ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നും ബ്രൂക്കു് ബാണ്ടുകമ്പനിക്കാരുടെ അവകാശം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ എന്നുമാണു് ഗവർണ്മെൻറു മറുപടിപറഞ്ഞതു്.

എന്റെഒരുസ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ പി. ജാൺ ൫,൦൦൦ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം അവിടെ പതിച്ചുകിട്ടണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചതിൽ ആ അപേക്ഷ നിരസിച്ചു എന്നാണു് ഞാൻഅറിയുന്നതു്. അദ്ദേഹം തന്നെ എന്നോടു നേരിട്ടു സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണു. ഈ നാട്ടുകാരനായ ഒരുപ്ലാൻറർ (മലങ്കര എസ്റ്റേറ്റുമാനേജർ) ൧൦,൦൦൦-മൊ ൨൦,൦൦൦-മൊ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കൊടുത്താൽ അതുയും കൃഷിചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനു തക്ക പ്രാപ്തനായ ഒരാൾ കുറെസ്ഥലം കൃഷിക്കായി ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനോടു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വിസമ്മതിച്ചു. ഇങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽഈ നാട്ടുകാക്കു് എന്താണുള്ളതു് ? ജനസംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗമായ കൃഷിതൊഴിൽ നടത്തുന്നതിനു സ്ഥലം കിട്ടുന്നില്ലാ. കൃഷിക്കാരായനാട്ടുകാരെ സഹായിക്കേണ്ട കടമ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ നാട്ടുകാരെക്കാൾ യൂറോപ്യന്മാരുടെകയ്യും പ്രത്യേകം എടുത്തുകൂടുതൽ ഭൂമിപതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഈ നയം തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നപക്ഷം നാട്ടുകാരുടെ അസംതൃപ്തത ക്രമത്തിലധികം വർദ്ധിച്ചുതന്നെവരും. അതിന്റെ പരിണാമം ഏതു നിലയിൽ അവസാനിക്കുമെന്നു് ഇപ്പോൾ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Is it the member's position that any individual or family has been denied land which he or that family would have been able to cultivate ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*). മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ ഒറയാൾ മാത്രമെന്നുള്ള നിലയിൽ ഒന്നൊരണ്ടോ എസ്റ്റേറ്റു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

നടത്തികൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ തക്ക പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ളവനാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് സ്ഥലം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടത്. ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ പ്രതിനിധിസ്ഥാനം വഹിക്കുന്നവരിൽ തന്നെ ഇപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുത്തക്കവർ ഉണ്ട്. അവരെ പുതുവൽഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുടെ നിലയിൽ ഗണിച്ച് പത്തൊ അൻപതൊ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കൃഷിചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രാപ്തന്മാരാക്കാം.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : It may be that a man has been denied lands for capitalistic cultivation, but what I ask is, was any individual or family denied land which he or the family would have been able to cultivate?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : മിസ്റ്റർ ജാൺ ഏതുപ്രകാരമാണു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതെന്നു് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു കമ്പനി എന്ന നിലയിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യിക്കാം എന്ന് വിചാരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. മിസ്റ്റർ ജാണിന്റെ അപേക്ഷ നിരസിച്ചതായിട്ടു എനിക്കറിയാം.

എന്നാൽ ൪,൨൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചെലവു ചെയ്തു പുതുവൽ വില്ലനാശിൽ ആദായം കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നു് റവന്യൂഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നു. ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടു് പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ വിദേശികൾക്കും നാട്ടുകാർക്കും എത്രയെത്രസ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു എന്നു കാണുന്നില്ല. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു് എത്ര സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചു കൊടുത്തു എന്നു പ്രസ്ഥാപിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ വളരെ ആശ്വാസം ആയിരുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെനിലയ്ക്കു പുതുവൽവില്ലനം നടത്തി പണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടായി എന്നു വരാം.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള പുതുവൽ ഭൂമികളെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു പണംവർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാകൂറിന്റെ തെക്കേഅറ്റം മുതൽ വടക്കെഅറ്റം വരെയുള്ളതും കടിപാപ്പിനു ചേർന്നു ഒരു മൈൽ വിസ്താരത്തിലുള്ള സ്ഥലം റിസർവ്വിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിപ്പിച്ച് അഞ്ചു്, അഞ്ചു്, ഏക്കർ വീതം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം. മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ, അഗസ്ത്യേശ്വരം മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അയ്യഞ്ചു് ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കിട്ടും. അങ്ങനെയായാൽ രണ്ടു് ലക്ഷം ഏക്കർസ്ഥലം റിസർവ്വിൽനിന്നും ഒഴിച്ചു് പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം. രണ്ടുലക്ഷം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം വിദേശകമ്പനിക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ആലോചന നടത്തുന്നനിലക്കു് സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഏക്കറിനു് ൫൦൦ രൂപാവീതം എടുക്കാൻ ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ അവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുവരും. അങ്ങിനെ ഭൂമികൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് റിസർവിനു് യാ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

തൊരു ദോഷവുമില്ല. ഈ നിലക്ക് ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ആവശ്യവും നടത്താം. ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ സ്ഥലവും കൊടുക്കാം. ഈ നിലയിൽ ഇരുന്നു നടത്തുന്നപക്ഷം കുറെ സ്ഥലം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു വിഷമം ഇല്ലാ. വലിയ കൃഷികൾ നടത്തണമെന്നല്ല ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു. ഉപജീവനം കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നതിനു മാത്രം ഉതകുന്ന കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം അഞ്ചോ പത്തോ ഏക്കർ കിട്ടിയാൽമതി എന്നാണ് ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഒരു ഏക്കറിന് ൟ ൦ ൦ രൂപാ വീതം കൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ ജനങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാകും. യൂറോപ്യന്മാർ ൫൦ രൂപായിൽ കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കുകയില്ലാ. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പുതുവൽ വില്പനയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എൻറെഅഭിപ്രായം ഈ സഭാ സമക്ഷം അറിയിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഗവർണ്മെൻറിന്റെ പൂർവ്വസ്ഥുക്കൾ പണ്ടാരവക യാണെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം മാറിവച്ചിട്ടു് പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നിക്ഷേപിച്ച ഈ സ്ഥലത്തെ പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി അറിഞ്ഞു സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് സൌകര്യപ്രദമായിരിക്കും.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I beg to oppose the motion that no land in Travancore should be assigned by the Government to any but the Travancoreans. Such a step is neither expedient nor desirable. There is now absolutely no prohibition to Travancoreans acquiring landed property outside and, as a matter of fact, Travancoreans own lands in many parts of the Madras Presidency such as Wyanad, Malabar and other places. They have lands in the Cochin State also. If we prohibit registries to non-Travancoreans, it is very likely that the other Governments might retaliate. Travancore is a small country and as our population is increasing rapidly, migration to other places will soon become a necessity. In the circumstances, the step advocated, which will result in causing obstacles to Travancoreans settling in other parts of the Empire, is detrimental to their best interests. I may at the same time inform the House that the policy of the Travancore Government has all along been to afford all facilities to Travancoreans to acquire lands in Travancore in preferance to foreigners. The rules issued under the Land Assignment Regulation will show that.

Rule 47 says that no land shall be assigned without sanction of Government to any person other than a subject of His Highness the Maha Raja. That shows the policy of the Government.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Does that form part of the Waste Land Rules or of the Puduval Rules?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is part of the Puduval Rules. But the principle applies to all the rules.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): With respect to tea lands, do the rules issued under the Land Assignment Regulation apply?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): There is no such specific instruction. But the principle is observed.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Do these rules apply to the cardamom lands?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Puduval Rules do not apply.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Will he assure this House that in all cases preference will be given to Travancorean applicants?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): As far as possible.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Without reservation, is he in a position to assure the House that in all cases preference will be given?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): It is not possible to give any such assurance.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has he any objection to assignments in favour of non-Travancoreans being made only with the sanction of this House?

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): That is not practicable.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know the circumstances under which this rule was passed, *viz.*, in the matter of assignment of cardamom lands, "No preferential treatment need be given to Travancoreans."

MR. T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*): Will the member please say wherefrom he is reading?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I am reading from the Departmental Administration Report, page 25, para 5.

I want to know the circumstances under which this rule was passed. That is, 'no preference need be given to Travancoreans in the matter of registry of cardamom land'.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): I am unable to answer that question now.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, the question of assignment of land is one of vital importance to the people of this State. It is true that European planters have come to this land and have effected much improvement in the agricultural condition of this State, and we are to a great extent obliged to them for this. I also recognise the fact that enacting a provision that non-Travancoreans should never

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

be given any land may lead to similar treatment towards the Travancoreans at the hands of other countries. But, in spite of that, I must say that the interests of the people of this country must be allowed to predominate over the interests of others. Mr. Narayana Pillai has pointed out that the average extent of land in the possession of a Travancorean is only very little. The economic condition of the people also is not satisfactory. The seeking after public service is chiefly due to the poverty of the people and want of other means of livelihood. Under these circumstances, it will be hard to give our lands which our people are willing to cultivate to non-Travancoreans. Our own people for want of sfficient lands here are going to other places in search of land. It will therefore be very hard if preference is given to other people. I would therefore suggest that in all cases where Travancoreans apply, preference should necessarily be given over non-Travancorean applicants. In the Puduval Rules, there is a provision made for it. But there is a provision in another place saying that Government should ignore the rule and assign land to others. The interests of Government and the interests of the people may at times work in different directions. So, I think it is highly advisable to make a provision that assignment of lands in favour of non-Travancoreans will be made only in consultation with the representatives of the people. I don't insist it must necessarily be on the advice of the members of this House. I only say that it must be after consultation with some accredited representatives of the people. So, what I insist upon is that, in all cases, preference should be given to the Travancoreans and that any deviation from this should be made only in consultation with the accredited representatives of the people. I believe these two points are worthy of consideration by the Government. I may also say that Travancorean applicants very often meet with difficulties in getting lands registered especially so in the Peermade and Devicolam taluks. The fact that the Devicolam Commissioner is stationed at a very long distance where people find it difficult to go may be one reason for this. To remedy this, I may suggest that the power of assigning lands in respect of the taluks may be given to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Sir, I also beg to support the motion. A few months back when the people of the country heard that there was a proposal to assign a big slice of the country to the Brooke Bond Co., people were carrying on a great agitation not merely to oppose the particular registry of the land in Travancore, but to oppose all registry of Travancore lands to foreigners in big slices and thereby tried to establish a principle that no more land will be assigned to non-Travancoreans without any limit. That was the principle for which the educated portion of the public in Travancore were carrying on the agitation not without much difficulty on their way. But I am surprised, Sir, to find from the answer to an interpellation of mine to place the correspondence with the Brooke Bond Co. on the table the following sentence :

"The great natural difficulties to be overcome in road-making in what, to begin with, would prove an unhealthy area, is an obstacle which might be overcome, but we

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

feel that an active opposition on the part of the Travancoreans themselves, even of a somewhat unintelligent minority, would prove an insuperable obstacle to the scheme which, for its success, must depend on the active co-operation of these very elements."

Sir, I am at a loss to understand on what basis the Brooke Bond Co. were enabled to put this passage here that the agitation in the country was carried on by an unintelligent minority. Of course, I can assert that the Brooke Bond Co. might not have any direct knowledge on the matter. Therefore, they must have made that statement on information supplied by the Travancore Government or otherwsie.

PRESIDENT : That is a most unwarrantable statement. You have no right to make the statement that the Travancore Government, behind the backs of the people, have written a letter to the Company. When all the relevant papers have been laid on the table, when no relevant papers were withheld from you, you have no right to make that statement.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : That may be all right, Sir. Some records have been placed on the table in which we do not find the letters written by the Travancore Government to the Brooke Bond Co.

PRESIDENT : Will you be good enough to say what such letter was written ?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : There is no letter from the Travancore Government to the Brooke Bond Co.

PRESIDENT : After what I have told you, to come forward and repeat what you have said is wholly improper. Every letter written by the Government to Messrs. Brooke Bond and Co. is published there. Everything that is relevant is published there.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : But the book placed on the table contains only the Proceedings that took place in the Development Board and the Legislative Council and the Assembly and the final letter written by the Travancore Government.

PRESIDENT : It contains the original letter from Messrs. Brooke Bond and Company too.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : But it is given as a part of the proceedings of the Development Board. Whatever that may be, Sir, if the Brooke Bond Company were convinced that the agitation in the country was carried on by an "unintelligent minority", I take this opportunity to correct the Brooke Bond Company and say that the agitation was carried on—

PRESIDENT : You are at perfect liberty to correspond with Messrs. Brooke Bond and Company.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : I submit, Sir, his reference to Messrs. Brooke Bond Company is irrelevant to the present discussion.

PRESIDENT : Quite irrelevant.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : I may take this opportunity of informing them that the agitation was carried on by the most

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

intelligent majority in the country. From the nature of the agitation, it will be seen that it was carried on not by "an unintelligent minority" but by the most intelligent majority. Sir, if it was an unintelligent minority that carried on the agitation, I think the English language has very much changed in its meaning very recently.

PRESIDENT: Your reference to the Brooke Bond Company is absolutely irrelevant to the subject-matter of the motion.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): In supporting the motion, I must say, Sir, that the policy of assigning land indiscriminately to foreigners is a policy which cannot be approved of by the public of Travancore. From the Administration Report for 1101, we find that under the Waste Land and Cardamom Land Rules, 11,000 acres were assigned. By means of an interpellation, I have elicited the further information that under tea and rubber a total of 2,950 acres of land were assigned. Again, under the Puduval Rules, a total of 3,663 acres of land were assigned. All these show that within the three years the total acreage that I read out to the House were assigned. It is not the correct total, because I find that there are certain registries omitted here. For example, there is the registry of land in the name of Captain Alexander in South Travancore. That has been omitted here. It is not contained in the answer placed on the table. Perhaps it might have taken place after the answer was given. So, if all the lands were registered indiscriminately, we will come to a time when no land will be available for the sons of the soil.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I strongly support the principle of the motion brought forward by my friend Mr. G. Narayana Pillai. For a long time past, it has become a very urgent matter indeed for Travancoreans that all available land in the country should be conserved in the interests of the people not only of the future generations but of the present generation itself. By statistics it can be proved conclusively that, at present, the land available for cultivation is not at all sufficient for maintaining the people. The average is only about 34 cents or so per head—that is the actual land under cultivation. There may be about 8 or 10 lakhs of acres more to be assigned. At least all this available land should be conserved in the interests of Travancoreans not only of the future generation but also of the present generation itself. The present generation itself is suffering from financial difficulties for its actual maintenance. Under such a state of affairs, it is really regrettable to hear that the Government have been assigning land in large slices to capitalists. I will not object on principle to the assignment to gentlemen who have come here from other countries to find a maintenance here. Of course, they may be reasonably treated. If they acknowledge themselves, to be Travancoreans and they want some piece of land as Travancoreans, just treat them as other natives of the soil. But to give them 2,000 or 5,000 acres is unfair to the country.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Is it good to give 2000 and 3000 acres to Travancoreans?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Even that I object to if there are many poor applicants.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Has he any objection if they are *bona fide* applicants who make their applications with a view to actual cultivation?

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I will deal with that question. Even in the case of applications made by Travancoreans for large slices of land, I think the Government should look first of all to the number of applicants. If there are many applicants who need five or ten acres and if there is also an applicant for 500 acres, I think the preference should be given to the poor applicants. That is my view of the case. Anyhow, it is high time for the Government to adopt a reasonable and very strict conservation of land available for cultivation in the interests of the people of the soil. It is very often found that the applications from those who really want land for cultivation, who are in needy circumstances, who will be really benefited, are neglected, whereas applications from capitalists, I do not say whether they are Europeans or not, are easily granted. That state of affairs does not speak well of a parental Government. The land in Travancore is the property of the Government. Well, what is the Government? I say it is the trustee or representative of the people. This land has been acquired by shedding the blood of the people of Travancore. They have fought for it and acquired it. The Government is only the representative of the people. So, the people have a primary right to the land. I have had occasion to see in Malaya that the Malay have been very greatly pushed to the back-ground because very large blocks of land have been given to big companies and even Chinese capitalists. The indigenous people of the country are going backwards, whereas the foreigners are coming up. I should not like to see the same thing repeated in Travancore. So, I take this opportunity of pressing upon the Government the fact that the whole question of *puduval* registry and also the registry of waste lands for tea cultivation should be brought under a very strict system of rules to conserve the whole lands available for the people of this land.

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷനെ, എനിക്കെത്രത്തോളം ശക്തിയുണ്ടോ അത്രയും ശക്തിപ്രയോഗിച്ച് എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നു ഇവിടെ പ്രധാനമായി ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിൽ ക്ഷോഭജനകങ്ങളായി കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു മൂന്നുകാര്യങ്ങളാണു്. അതായതു്, ഉദ്യോഗകാംക്ഷ, ജാതിസ്പർദ്ധ, പുത്തുവൽ പതിവു്, ഇതുകളാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ശരിയായിട്ടു ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇതുമൂന്നും രാജ്യത്തിനു വളരെ ദോഷം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ബോധപ്പെടും. ഉദ്യോഗം എഫിഷ്യൻസി നോക്കി നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു് എല്ലാവരും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടു്.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ നടക്കുന്ന വാദപ്രതിവാദംകൊണ്ട് എഫിഷ്യൻസിക്കും കുറെ തരക്കേടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. രണ്ടാമത്തേ ജാതിസ്വഭാവം. ഇതും ചീത്തയാണെന്ന് എല്ലാവരും പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതിനെ വഷളിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനല്ലാതെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിന് ആരും ശ്രമിക്കുന്നില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): എല്ലാജാതിക്കാക്കും സമമായി ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം ചെയ്താൽ ജാതിസ്വഭാവം നിന്നു പോകയില്ലേ ?

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിനിടയ്ക്ക് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഉത്തരം പറയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. മൂന്നാമത്തേ പുതുവൽ കായ്ത്തിലും ശരിയായ ഗുണദോഷവിവേചനങ്ങളും ക്രമത്തെ ആളുകൾ വഴക്കുകൂടുന്നു.

സാധുക്കളായ ആളുകൾക്കാണ് പുതുവലിന് ആവശ്യമുള്ളത്. ഇപ്പോൾ സാധുക്കളായ ആളുകൾക്കുതന്നെ പുതുവൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പലരുംസംസാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും പുതുവൽപതിവുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഗുണം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു മുഴുവനും മുതലാളിമാരാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇവിടത്തെ പുതുവലിൽ അന്യരാജ്യക്കാർ വന്നു കൃഷിചെയ്താലും ഇവിടെയുള്ള ധനാഢ്യന്മാർ കൃഷിചെയ്താലും സാധുക്കൾക്ക് ഒരു വ്യത്യാസവുമില്ല. ഇവിടെയുള്ള പണക്കാരും വെളിയിൽനിന്നും പണം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന വരുംതമ്മിലാണ് പുതുവലിനുവേണ്ടി സ്പർദ്ധയും വഴക്കും വാസ്തവത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാക്കൂർകാക്ക് പുതുവൽ പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് വിദേശികൾക്ക് തീരെ കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്ന് ആരും പറയരുതു്. അപ്രകാരം വിദേശികൾക്കു ഭൂമികൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് യുക്തമല്ല. വിദേശികൾ ഇവിടെ പുതുവൽ പതിപ്പിച്ചു കൃഷി ചെയ്തു തുടങ്ങിയതുകൊണ്ടു നമുക്കു വളരെ ഗുണങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കേണ്ടഗുണം എല്ലാം ലഭിച്ചതിൽ പിന്നീടു് ഇനി നിങ്ങൾ പോകണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു കൃതഘ്നതയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇവിടത്തെ പുതുവൽ വിദേശികൾക്കു സ്വദേശികൾക്കും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പക്ഷേ തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാക്കു ചിലസംഗതികളിൽ "പ്രിഫറൻസ്" കൊടുക്കണം.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് എത്രയേക്കർ വീതം പുതുവൽ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നാണ് മെംബർ പറയുന്നതു് ?

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): അതു സർക്കാരിന്റെ യുക്തം പോലെ ആകാം.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): മെംബരുടെ അഭിപ്രായമെന്താണ്?

MR. C. KERALAVARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Edavagai*): എനിക്ക് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായി അഭിപ്രായമൊന്നുമില്ലാ.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): In so for as the motion brought forward by Mr. Narayana Pillai enunciates that no inch of land should be given to any non-Travancorean under any circumstance, to that extent, I regret I cannot find my way to support that motion. Travancore is bound up by treaty obligations with the British Government and any resolution that we may be able to pass in this House contrary to these will be futile, so long as that relationship continues and no Government will be found strong enough to maintain that position. But I agree with him in principle in saying that as far as possible no lands should be given to non-Travancoreans if there are competent Travancoreans to apply for the same land and cultivate it. We have been pointing out last year that, on account of the rules which govern registry of lands, there are difficulties experienced by *bona fide* Travancoreans in the matter of getting land.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know the significance of the words "as far as possible" used by Mr. Thomas?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): It is patent.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Can he cite an instance where he will not give preference to a Travancorean applicant?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): There are lands which are not required at present by Travancoreans, while the European planter may be able to develop them. In that case, such lands will not be cultivated and no non-Travancoreans will come in if we say that, under no circumstances, land will be given to non-Travancoreans. On the other hand, if you pass this motion, I think that if the European interests are against us, any industry which we may pursue either in planting tea or rubber will be absolutely of no use, because the European will most naturally retaliate and will not give us any inch of space in their ships for export and marketing and all the tea will be in Travancore rather than in Europe. So, I cannot say that you should not give an inch of soil to non-Travancoreans. As it is, under the treaties, no Government will be found strong enough to maintain that position. And it will not be wise so long as there is the connection with the British Government. But as far as possible Travancoreans should be preferred. That is all that we can say. With regard to the rules which guide the registry of these lands, time and again it has been brought to the attention of the House that certain changes are necessary in the Waste Land Rules. Rule 6 insists upon certain conditions being satisfied by the applicants, and the deciding authority has to satisfy himself that the application has been *bona fide*. We find that this works against Travancoreans in several cases, especially when we come into contact with

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

stronger powers, such as Europeans who have greater resources than ourselves, whereas in the case of Travancorean, he may have to produce his credentials, title deeds, etc., and the amount that he has deposited in banks to satisfy his *bona fides*. He has to do all these. Now, no enquiry of this sort is held against the European.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : Is this not done with a view to the future indiscriminate selling of land ?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : It might have been. It might have been intended for a specific purpose and we are thankful to the Government in making that rule to prevent speculation. But, as it is, I find that this rule has been working hardship. If the rule is worked in a sort of parental and sympathetic attitude and all sorts of convenience is given, I for one would not subscribe to the position that no inch of land should be given to non-Travancoreans.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : May I know whether it is Mr. Thomas' experience that any individual or family that *bona fide* wanted to get lands for occupation and cultivation failed to get such lands ?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : It is quite difficult for a peasant to get lands.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Has any case come to his notice ?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : I know instances where poor persons applied for lands and the matter has not been disposed of by the department on the ground that some of the owners of the adjoining lands have not given their consent. I know an instance of a Nayar who applied for such lands and who was found unfit by the local Tahsildar.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : And the lands given to foreigners ?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : I did not ascertain the history of the application concerned. But I know it is rather difficult for the peasants of Travancore to get lands so easily.

The Government should view this question in a very sympathetic attitude and treat the applications from Travancoreans with much more consideration by first of all changing this unwholesome portion of the rule.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Is Mr. Thomas aware of any case where Travancoreans who applied for land for *bona fide* cultivation failed to get the land ?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) It may not be the fault of the Government, but it may be the fault of the individual officials.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : May I know whether the difficulty is that Travancore capitalists are unable to get lands as against European capitalists or that Travancore peasants are unable as against European capitalists ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : Anyhow, it is very difficult for both the capitalist and the ordinary peasant to obtain lands.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Are there not several such cases ?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : There are some cases.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Sir, this is one of those questions which requires a bold and clear thinking. One cannot rush either to oppose or to support it, without trying to understand the merits of the question. Land is not one of those commodities which one might keep looking on and admiring. Land is essentially a commodity which must be developed by proper husbanding. My friend Mr. Raman Menon was enlightening us the other day as to the favourable conditions obtaining in the Malaya Peninsula. What was the condition of Malaya some fifty years ago? It was a marshy jungle. What is the condition to-day? Land is one of those things, I repeat, not to be looked at and admired, but it is a thing to be carefully husbanded and developed. We have to follow in this the example of civilised countries and I should consider that the Soviet Government, which is a very civilised Government, invited American capitalists to improve the jungles in Russia. So also, did the Mexican Government. Our own people, I mean Travancoreans, are able to secure lands in another territory. For example, one Mr. Padmanabha Pillai of Shertallai is possessing about 2,000 acres of land in the Federated Malaya States. Then, Dr. Pandalay is possessing a fine site in Madras. If you go further, we find Sir Sankaran Nair is holding a possession in London. Dr. Muthu is possessing another site in one of the counties of England. Such being the case, why should we narrow down and—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it a Government assignment or a private acquisition ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I am just saying that there should not be any sort of discrimination between this man or that man. Land is a commodity which must be properly husbanded.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : Does Mr. A. K. Pillai know about the land policy obtaining in the United States of America ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I shall be thankful if my friend could enlighten me on that point. What I say is we have to follow the examples of civilised countries ?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Has Mr. A. K. Pillai in view any other model of Government besides Russia and Mexico ?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Yes, there is England

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : In such cases, is there any restriction on the part of foreign companies acquiring lands that after some period they should part with the land ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): They not only invite foreigners but give all sorts of convenience to allure them to cultivate. What they do is to develop all the natural resources of the country with a view to increase its wealth.

I shall now come to the point where the difficulty lies. Suppose we have a Government that equally stands for the benefit of the people. Then there would not have been any objection with regard to lands being assigned. In case European companies are able to secure a large amount of profit by cultivating lands and take it over to their home, therein lie the difficulties. That would not have been possible if we were prepared to tax on the unearned increment. But unfortunately, my friend Mr. Matthew, I am sure, or for that matter myself or my neighbour, would be dead against that. We are not prepared to accept the policy of taxing on the unearned increment, Suppose a European capitalist comes here and deposits his capital to develop lands, I should not object as a sensible man, because I will not like to see my lands lie in a very shabby condition. I would certainly invite my neighbour or some other man to take my lands on *pattom* and develop it instead of looking on admiring the land in its miserable condition. That is my position. Are you prepared, I am asking my friends, to support taxation on unearned increment? We should then not mind who comes and develops the land. Because, that will be to our advantage. I will mention another instance? Mr. Stokes, who is now doing humanitarian work in the Himalayas, for the sake of the depressed classes, is a foreigner. He works for the elevation of the depressed classes. He is a man who went to jail for their sake. He devoted all his time for the sake of poor people. Such a man proposes to come to Travancore. Would you object giving him lands on the ground that he is a non-Travancorean?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is it a selfless work that the European planters are doing in Travancore?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am just pointing out an instance in which a cut and dry rule will be very difficult of application. It will be a case of hardship. What I say is that we have to think clearly and boldly the issues. We find that they are rather prejudiced and clouded. It is not always possible to approach the question with a certain amount of clarity and sanity. We are not prepared to look at that question from the economic standpoint. I am sure that if we look at it from the economic standpoint, we have not only to allow all concessions we can, but we have to place all the concessions in such a manner as will invite others to come and develop our country's resources.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Is there any objection in ourselves doing it?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Before answering the question, I would like to get the President's permission. This is a point on which unless I express clearly it is likely to be misunderstood. I beseech you, Sir, to give me one or two minutes extension of time. I am

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[Mr. A. K. Pillai.]

one of those who believe that our political destiny is not going to remain what it is today. Whatever be the conditions under which our lands might be, we are going to have our voice felt gradually. Therefore, it is better that foreigners come and develop our country and that would be to our own advantage.

I again ask you to compare the condition of Malaya today with the condition that existed fifty years ago. The people of Malaya are owning the lands once possessed by foreigners and the natives are in a very prosperous condition. In the same way, there will come a time when our people also will be benefited by the Europeans owning lands in Travancore. Mr. Raman Menon has given us such a glorious picture about the condition of the Malaya Peninsula. Should we not as a civilised and sensible nation allow such things to happen? Hitherto, we have been looking at the question from the standpoint of those people who could afford to get lands elsewhere. One Mr. Padmanabha Pillai might get 1,000 acres in Malaya. One Dr. Pandalay might get lands in Madras and another for instance Dr. Muthu might possess lands in London. But, Sir, my neighbours the Pulayas and Parayas may not be in a position to secure lands, because the Puduval Rules say that the principle of contiguity should be observed. I will make this point clear. Suppose there is a *puduval* land here. I apply and my neighbour also applies. Is it not the policy of the Government to register the land in my favour, because I happen to be a native. Extending the same policy, I should see that lands should be registered in the name of the people and not in favour of foreigners when they demand it; but certainly not in favour of capitalists because they want the benefit of the present practice in not taxing the unearned increments.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Does he support or oppose the motion?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): As I said in the beginning, it is a question which requires deep study, and without that, it is not possible either to oppose or support the principle.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Before proceeding further, let me make my position clear. There is internal evidence to show that some letters are not placed on the table of this House regarding the Brooke Bond affair. On page 21 of the report, re: Messrs. Brooke Bond's scheme, "with reference to the correspondence ending with your letter dated 18th March 1927," are the series of letters referred to here placed before the House? Again, Sir, with reference to "we have given careful consideration to your suggestion..... ....." may I know whether the letter in which that suggestion is concerned is placed on the table?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That was a letter addressed to the Company.

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MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : I do dot want to know the purport of the letters—

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : Those letters are not relevant to this point.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Then am I not right in saying that *all* the letters have not been placed before the House?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : All the relevant letters are placed on the table.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): "We have given careful consideration to your suggestions that we should try to develop a plan etc. etc.," Where are those letters?

PRESIDENT : " We have given careful consideration to your suggestion that we should try to develop a plan whereby small owners within the State of Travancore may share in the advantage of tea production on a large scale ". There were no previous letters.

I will tell you that I was in London when Mr. G. Brooke interviewed me and asked for a large area of land. I said that it could not possibly be given to him unless he devised some means whereby Travancoreans could be associated with him in that work. I then left London and came away.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : My point is that technically I was right when I said that all the letters have not been placed on the table?

PRESIDENT : Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, excuse me for one moment. When I say that all the relevant papers have been placed on the table, I mean that everything that bears on the scheme has been placed on the table. It does not mean that all routine letters to their agent in India that the expert has been given a tub or a brush and things like that have been placed on the table.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : Whatever might have been the purport of the letters, I only said that all of them were not placed on the table.

PRESIDENT : I will tell you exactly what the letters were that passed between the Company and me as Government. First, there was an interview. Secondly, there was this letter from the Company, dated the 15th July. The next was my letter, which I wrote immediately after the receipt of the above, in which I had simply stated:

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th July 1926 relating to a scheme whereby small owners in the Travancore State may participate with your firm in the production of tea on a large scale.

The matter is receiving the careful consideration of my Government and I hope to address you further on the subject before long."

The third letter is the last letter from the Company from London. That is all that passed between the Company and the Government. As regards your previous statement, which I consider wholly wrong, namely, the imputation that the Government in a communication to the Company said that it was due to the agitation of an unintelligent

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President.]

minority, you have no right to assume that there was any such letter. If there had been any such letter, it certainly would have been here before you. The fact that there is no such letter here is proof positive to show that as a matter of fact there was no such letter that passed between the Company and the Government.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, the discussion that took place to-day reminds me of a discussion which took place two or three years ago on the floor of this House. That was in support of the resolution moved by one of our old members of this House to the effect that foreigners should be excluded from public service and those foreigners who are already in the service must be retired and sent away. This House quite properly vetoed that resolution. Now, it appears that some of the arguments I stated in opposition to that resolution then apply here also. My friend Mr. Krishna Pillai stated that there are difficulties in the way of accepting a resolution of this kind. I believe some of the speeches in the House itself, for instance, the speeches of my friend Messrs. Kerala Varma Kolitampuran and K. K. Thomas were pertinent to the situation. It seems to me that there is a bit of confusion in the motion before us. There are three kinds of lands. Then there are lands in the low-lying tracts, I mean, lands registerable under the Puduval Rules. Then there are waste lands. And again, there are registries under Cardamom Rules. As regards the *puduval* lands, the House perfectly knows that they are for the most part very insignificant and only a limited number could be assigned to non-Travancoreans. But, for the most part, these are confined to Travancoreans and there is a distinct rule to this effect. The rule says that as far as possible no land should be assigned without sanction of Government to any person other than the subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. But the position is altogether different regarding waste lands. In the first place, you must remember that lands in the hilly country are not required for Travancoreans who cultivate paddy or crops of that kind. They could be cultivated only by capitalists. Now, I wonder what would be the advantage to an ordinary citizen of Travancore if the lands are not registered to a foreigner?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Has the Chief Secretary heard of *cherikkal* cultivation in the hilly tract?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Occasionally only. That is also stopped, I am told.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Does the Chief Secretary say that it is stopped?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I mean *Government cherikkal* cultivation.

Land is being kept only by capitalists. What is the use of having 5 or 10 or 20 acres of hilly lands? They are not fit for rubber, tea or coffee cultivation.

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MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Do not potatoes, grapes, etc. grow in such lands?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not think potato or grapes will grow in the hills.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I think potatoes are grown in Peermade.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Only to a very limited extent, if at all. For the ordinary Travancorean, with limited means, it does not at all matter whether the hills are cultivated by the European capitalists or by the capitalists of the country. Moreover there are many instances in which Indians who own land are not cultivating it themselves. They form companies in which most of the shareholders are foreigners.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Are there not instances of Indians selling lands to Europeans?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes. I know instances like that; and, as I have already stated, there are several instances in which lands registered in favour of Indians are owned by Indian Companies in which the share-holders are to a large extent non-Travancoreans.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Is there any instance of Europeans selling an estate to an Indian or a Travancorean?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know of any.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Even granting that these hilly tracts could not be used by Travancoreans, will not their assignment affect the interests of Travancore, politically and economically?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am also speaking of the economic interests of Travancore. As I was saying, there are several instances in which lands are owned by Travancore Companies the share-holders of which are mostly foreigners. Such a state of affairs is absolutely of no use to the people of Travancore.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I think that there is only one Travancore Company in which there is a lot of foreign capital.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I think, he means the 'Tropicals'. Moreover, at present there is no restriction in regard to the transfer of shares. Anybody can hold shares in any Company, if only shares are available in the market.

My point is that, in the case of land registerable under the Waste Land Rules, they can be cultivated only by large capitalists. Therefore, so far as the average Travancorean is concerned, it will not very much improve his position whether such lands are cultivated by the European capitalists or by the Indian capitalists.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does it not make any difference in the economic condition of the country whether the capitalists or foreigners belong to this country?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It makes hardly any difference to the poor man of the country.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Does he not think that the economic interests of the country would be affected prejudicially if the capitalist happens to be a foreigner? Could he not imagine that if the capitalist is a foreigner, our money would be taken by him out of this country?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I am speaking of Companies of this country in which most of the share-holders happen to be foreigners.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What about the middle class men?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The middle class men also cannot afford to cultivate the hilly tracts.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are there not many persons of the middle class who could cultivate 50 or 100 acres?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I understand from reliable authority that cultivating tea on 50 or even 100 acres would not be paying.

MR. K I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not speak of tea cultivation alone. I speak of rubber, cocoanut and other cultivations.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Rubber, you can cultivate in low-lying tracts, 50 and 100 acres of which you can have in plenty.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the member the names of the taluks where they are available?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The member can apply and get the information.

PRESIDENT: Such land is available in the Pattanapuram taluk.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): It is not correct to say that a large part of the Peermade and the Devicolam taluks has been assigned away to Europeans. The applications of Indians are always treated with fairness.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): If that be so, may I know why, in reply to a question asked by me on the 27th July, it was stated that out of 120 applications only 14 were allowed and the others rejected?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Probably they might not have conformed to the rules.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : It is stated, in answer to my question referred to above, that out of the 120 applications, for growing tea and rubber, only 14 were allowed covering an area of about 2,000 acres. What was the reason for rejecting all the other applications from Travancoreans ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): They might not have conformed to the rules and the conditions laid down. I can assure the House that Travancoreans who apply are receiving fair treatment at the hands of the Government. It cannot be said that the Government are showing any preference to European planters. I have got a statement which shows that quite a number of Indians have received lands from the Government. It may be that the total area owned by Indians is not much. That is because there are few Indians who own such large capital as to get large areas of lands. They have not got money enough to cultivate large tracts as the European capitalists have.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : May I know whether he is aware that not even one-fourth of the Kannan Devan lands is now under cultivation ?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : That does not arise now. That is not a thing which this Government has done. It was done years ago.

As I was saying, Sir, as we decided in the case of the resolution brought forward in this House two or three years ago, we should not resolve in this Council that lands shall not, under any circumstances, be assigned to foreigners. That will be a very suicidal policy. We should not forget the past. We should realise that our eyes were opened only by the Europeans. The very fact that these lands are fit for cultivation and that they could be cultivated profitably, we came to know only as a result of the enterprise and energy of the European planter. And even today, we owe to him a deep debt of gratitude for opening up these parts of the country. It is the European planter that showed us the value of these lands and it is he that lavishly spent his money on these lands and in the opening of a number of roads in that part of the country which all of us Indians are even now using. Therefore it would not be grateful on our part if we now resolve in this House that, in future, registry should not be made under any circumstances, in favour of foreigners. Moreover, as I already stated, that would be a suicidal policy. The Government are always sympathetic towards all Indians who have the means to develop the country and to cultivate the lands and who apply for lands *bona fide* for purposes of cultivation.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Does he say that in all cases preference will be given to Travancoreans ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot accept that statement.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Can the member state an instance where a Travancorean need not be preferred?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Governmnt*): In a case where the registry would be highly detrimental to an existing planter.

MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): Suppose a planter wants to extend his estate?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Yes; there are cases like that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Does the Government know a case in which a European and a Travancorean applied for registry and ultimately the Travancorean succeeded with the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I do not know about all the past registries.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): May I know whether the planters came to Travancore uninvited or whether they came here in answer to advertisements over the name of Travancore Government in Ceylon and other papers inviting capitalists to come to Travancore to open up these forests?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I believe so.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether they will be pleased to go back if they are asked to do so?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Back where?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): To places from which they came.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Certainly, they would not go because they have acquired vested interests in the country.

PRESIDENT: I shall briefly indicate the attitude of the Government in the matter of these lands. I need not go so far back as Mr. Pitt or Mr. George to the early sixties when the Government, with open hands, almost pleading, sought the now objectionable British foreigner to come into these neglected lands, these wild regions, to open them up, to cultivate them, to bring money into the land, to teach the people how to cultivate coffee and tea, to help the working man and generally to bring all those advantages that characterise British energy, effort and example. We now come to modern times. The first thing we have to deal with is the communalism which is rampant in the country and of which this Council reeks. That communalism was first confined to castes and creeds. Then came sub-creeds and sub-sub-creeds and castes split up and each part further split itself into fragments, and each fragmentary part wanted to become a separate nucleus for preferential

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

treatment. After so long directing their microscopic eyes on petty little things, one or two—or may be half a dozen persons—thought they would look further afield. So, communalism waxed large and grew and grew, till it took practically the whole world within its purview and it divided up the world into Travancore and the rest of the world, the outside world in general being objected to as it possessed money to buy things in Travancore, because, it could go into neglected tracts of Travancore and make profit out of them by the sweat of its brow.

Well, I found in Travancore, when I came here, that a great game had been going on—a wonderful game! Gentlemen of Travancore got lands registered in their names—preferably lands which they thought European interests were casting eyes upon. Anyway, they got lands and got them cheap; and having got them, the next move began. They sent circulars, letters and advertisements to sell these lands to European capitalists or individuals capable of buying these lands—of course, offerred at prices to yield a huge profit. I have seen copies of various such circulars and letters, seeking to sell lands to these "detestable foreigners". There should be some means of stopping this, some means of preventing this profit going into the hands of the speculative dealer, this land-jobber Hitherto, the only two people who participated in this were the land-jobber and the capitalist, the capitalists being divided into two classes—the exiguous Indian capitalist whom you can count on the five fingers of the hand, and the European capitalist. I thought I had found a happy means of solving that problem by associating Travancoreans with the foreign capitalist by making it a condition of his coming here that he should work with Travancoreans, middle-class men, the non-capitalists of Travancore. I thought, I dreamt, of creating a precedent, of establishing a practice, under which no outside capitalist could come and plant himself among these millions of Travancore without having to share some portion of his profits with the middle-class men of Travancore. But there were other interests at work. I daresay the land-jobber and the capitalist may have felt that something ought to be done in the matter; and as energetic people they set to work with a will, this way and that. There were a few enthusiasts and zealots and patriots, all true-blue patriots, who perhaps thought it a good opportunity for them to throw themselves heart and soul into this great effort. They had much time too on their hands—leisure to devote to the work. There were agitations and lucubrations in the newspapers and communications to the world at large and their voice prevailed even with the London House of Brooke Bond who backed out of the co-operation scheme. For better or for worse, the opportunity is gone and we cannot turn round and tell any new outside capitalist, "Go thou and do likewise. Take our young man by the hand, teach him, help him to cultivate the land, share the profit with him." That opportunity, I say, is gone, and that, not through the efforts of an unintelligent minority but, I take it from Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, through the efforts of an intelligent majority.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President.]

We next come to what has to be done for the future. There is no difficulty about puduval lands in the low country and middle country; all these may be fit for cultivating *maracheeni*, cocoanut and pepper. Although there are 30,000 good acres in the Pattanapuram taluk and in many other taluks, there they are lying idle. We are not concerned now with pepper, *maracheeni* or cocoanut. We are concerned only with what will grow in those lands high up in the hills. There is very little such land left in the Peermade region. There are a couple of hundred square miles left in the Periyar catchment area. I was carefully considering the possibility of getting that area thrown open to cultivation. But the very arguments that the intelligent majority put forward in their profuse agitation against throwing open to cultivation the Pambayar region must surely prevail against the cultivation of the Periyar catchment area. Out of their own lips they stand condemned. And therefore those two hundred and fourteen square miles must also lie uncultivated.

Then we come to the Pambayar region. You have all read what Messrs. Brooke Bond's expert said, and I can vouch for a good deal of that myself. The happiest week I spent in Travancore was when I walked in that wilderness. There were no human beings there except a few junglemen. There were sambur, elephant and deer. It was a happy holiday and I wondered at the time whether the foreigner should have it or whether it should be held in reserve against the future for the thousands of possible Travancoreans who might go up and plant it with tea, or whether we should cease this wrangling and keep it as a game preserve for wild animals, now being driven out of other parts of Travancore. We might make a sanctuary for wild animals where they can live in peace and plenty. That, however, is a matter for the members of this Council to consider if necessary later on and in due course.

Meanwhile, we come back. Is the land up there to be reserved for the Travancore capitalist so that he can increase his fortune, pile lakhs upon lakhs and add broad acres to broad acres? That should be the result if the lands were denied to the European planter, for our middle class men cannot go up and cultivate tea there. Neither he nor half a dozen men can go there and thank you on bended knees if you declare this exclusion policy.

Then we come to the question of excluding these so-called foreigners who have done so much for this land, who still do so much for this land. Some of you would shut them out. One of the speakers here touched upon the possibilities of retaliation which is the genial way that other countries have of dealing with recalcitrant countries. Whether you want retaliation or whether you snap your fingers at the world at larger, that is a matter for you to decide; whether you can afford to support in a few years' time, at the present rate of progress, 2,500 men per square mile, is a matter for you to consider. If you have to expand abroad, you have to find a country into which to spread; if you have to find a

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

homestead in another country, you will have to find that willing country. But if you declare war against the rest of the world—and by 'you' I mean Travancoreans generally—you cannot expect the rest of the world to take you by the hand and help you when the need comes. You object to the giving of lands to the foreigner. You object to the foreigner coming and cultivating the land. No foreigner from Glasgow or London can come and put 1,000 acres into his pocket and carry your land away. He will bring it under cultivation and improve it for your benefit and the benefit of the country for all time. If you want to keep out the foreigner, you have only got to bring forward a resolution at a meeting of the Legislative Council and carry it by a strong majority so that the whole country should be filled with Travancoreans and none but Travancoreans. Then you can face the world - *Athanasius contra mundum*—and see how you fare. These are not matters of parochial politics. These are not little things that can be settled at public meetings at Chengannur or Kottayam. These are things on a higher plane of economic and political life. These are matters of inter-statal importance. These are matters which reach out much further than you and I can dream of to-day. There are grave issues, and I would enter a word of caution against those who would play with fire, or if I may alter the figure of speech, who try to bury their heads in the sand as the ostrich does and imagine that they are safe from the economic forces of this ultra-civilised world. That there are economic forces, none of us can deny; and to such we are all subject. If we try to fight against the forces of these world-currents, we must sooner or later come to grief. I will not dwell upon the political aspect of the question, because most of you are wise enough, far-seeing enough, to realise what its effects will be. I put it simply on this ground, that it benefits Travancore and it is to the advantage of Travancore—on the principle of give and take, and that we should not wall ourselves in. The foreigner has his uses just as much as the poor Pulaya who works for you, who raises the land out of Kuttanad. You may have the first right to the land, but you will want somebody else to cultivate it. I told an Indian capitalist to go down to the Kottayam or the Devicolam office and register a thousand acres of land for himself in Pambayar. But he replied, "I won't have it, not even for nothing". Nothing will grow there but high elevation tea. You cannot grow rubber, or the beloved rice or tapioca. That is what is going to happen if you keep the foreigner out of the country. The whole matter will rest upon your decision, if you decide upon the exclusion—the blind, purblind exclusion – of the foreigner. Then indeed the Government will seriously have to consider some way of discriminating against the world at large.

I will now put the motion to the vote.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Sir, is it not beyond time?

PRESIDENT: But you have the right to put it to the vote of the House if you want.

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MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): Sir, I have not much to add to what I have said; I am sorry that Government do not find it possible not only to conserve unoccupied lands for Travancoreans but also to lay down a regular policy that Travancoreans should be given preference in cases of future assignments. Under the circumstances, I press the motion.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, may I know what is the exact issue upon which we will be called upon to vote?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Narayana Pillai's motion is that all lands in Travancore should be reserved exclusively for Travancoreans. That is what he said in his opening speech.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): At least preference should be given to Travancoreans in case of future assignments.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is it that preference should be given to the Travancoreans or is it that no non-Travancoreans should be given lands?

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): As far as possible—

PRESIDENT: No "as far as possible". There was no qualification.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): I suggest, as an alternative, that in case it is not possible to reserve the unoccupied area, Travancoreans should at least be given preference in future assignments.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): I may point out that this is a token motion and I understood Mr. Narayana Pillai to say that he wanted the enactment of a rule that no lands should be given to any foreigner.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): We must know who is a foreigner before we vote.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): I always used the word non-Travancorean; I never used the word foreigner.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): May I say that in this form the Land Revenue Commissioner accepted it and said that as far as possible the Government are doing that?

PRESIDENT: I don't think he accepted it.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): The reason for pressing this motion is that those who spoke on behalf of the Government would not undertake that preference will be given to Travancoreans in the matter of future assignment of *puduval* lands.

PRESIDENT: Because no Government member came forward and said that no non-Travancorean should be allowed to obtain registry of lands in Travancore.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): We wish to know whether the question at issue is whether no land under any circumstances should be given to non-Travancoreans or whether preference should be given to Travancoreans. I wish to understand this clearly.

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PRESIDENT: The only thing that counts is the speech which the mover made.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): There was a ruling, the day before yesterday, that we must know the issue on which we must vote.

PRESIDENT: That is only when there are various issues.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

AYES—11.

1. Mr. C. P. Kochukunju Pillai.	7. Mr. M. N. Pillai.
2. Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.	8. Mr. G. Raman Menon.
3. Mr. G. Narayana Pillai.	9. Mr. Kurandipallil R. Raman Pillai.
4. Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.	10. Mr. K. Sivarama Panikkar.
5. Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.	11. Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.
6. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.	

NOES—25.

1. Mr. I. C. Chacko.	15. Mr. T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar.
2. Mr. Paul Daniel.	16. Mr. K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar.
3. Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai.	17. Rao Bahadur Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar.
4. Mr. K. George.	18. Mr. J. Stephenson.
5. Mr. C. Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran.	19. Mr. V. Subba Aiyar.
6. Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai.	20. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Karayalar.
7. Mr. R. Krishna Pillai.	21. Mr. C. P. Thomas.
8. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.	22. Mr. K. K. Thomas.
9. Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.	23. Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namputiri.
10. Mr. L. A. Lampard.	24. Mr. A. J. Van Ross.
11. Mr. R. Padmanabhan.	25. Mr. A. Vipan.
12. Mr. Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai.	
13. Mr. W. H. Pitt.	
14. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.	

NEUTRALS—9.

1. Mr. P. Habeeb Mahomed.	6. Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.
2. Mr. A. J. John.	7. Mr. T. J. Matthew.
3. Mr. K. I. Joseph.	8. Mr. A. K. Pillai.
4. Mr. N. V. Joseph.	9. Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.
5. Mr. N. Kumaran.	10. Mr. C. P. Tarakan.

The motion was declared lost.

PRESIDENT: The remaining motions lapse as the time has already expired.

May I take the House accepts the Demand under Land Revenue, for Rs. 8·48 lakhs?

The grant was made.

The following motions lapsed on account of the time-limit.

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Motions 117 to 176.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI :

117. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,402 for establishment by Rs. 10.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI ;

118. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,402 for establishment by Rs. 100.

LAND REVENUE AND INCOME TAX COMMISSIONER—*Allowances.*

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

119. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances by Rs. 5.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

120. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Re. 1.

MR. A. J. JOHN :

121. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 5.

MR. K. K. THOMAS :

122. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 5.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH :

123. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

124. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI ;

125. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

126. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,552 for Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner by Rs. 100.

1 B. LAND REVENUE—DIVISION CUTCHERRIES—*Establishment.*

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

127. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 77,754 for establishment by Rs. 5.

DIVISION CUTCHERRIES—*Allowances.*

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

128. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,000 for travelling allowance of officers by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI :

129. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,000 for travelling allowance of officers by Rs. 100.

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Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

130. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,317 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI:

131. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,317 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

132. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,317 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

133. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,317 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

134. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,317 for Division Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN:

135. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,59,734 for establishment by Rs. 5.

TALUK CUTCHERRIES—*Supplies and Services and Contingencies.*

MR. A. J. JOHN:

136. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 5.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI:

137. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 10.

MR. A. K. PILLAI:

138. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 10.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

139. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 10.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

140. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 10.

1 C. LAND REVENUE TALUK CUTCHERRIES.—*Establishment.*

MR. C. P. THOMAS:

141. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 100.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

142. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of markets by Rs. 100

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. J. JOHN:

143. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,77,972 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

MR. K. K. THOMAS:

144. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,77,972 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

145. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,77,972 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. THOMAS:

146. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,77,972 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI:

147. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,77,972 for Taluk Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

1 D. LAND REVENUE—PROVERTHI CUTCHERRIES
Establishment.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

148. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,380 for Proverthikars by Re. 1

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN :

149. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,380 for Proverthikars by Rs. 5.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

150. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,380 for Proverthikars by Rs. 10.

MR. HABEEB MAHOMED :

151. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,380 for Proverthikars by Rs. 10.

MR. C. P. THOMAS :

152. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,02,380 for Proverthikars by Rs. 100.

PROVERTHI CUTCHERRIES—*Allowances.*

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

153. To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for travelling allowance.

PROVERTHI CUTCHERRIES—*Supplies and Services and Contingencies.*

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

154. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 18,200 for Supplies and Services and contingencies by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. A. J. JOHN :

155. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,600 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

MR. K. K. THOMAS :

156. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,600 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 5.

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

157. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,600 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 10.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

158. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,600 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 10.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

159. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,03,600 for Proverthi Cutcherries by Rs. 100.

1 E. LAND REVENUE—*Kandukrishi Cutcherries and Nelpuras.*

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

160. To omit the allotment of Rs. 14,440 for Kandukrishi Cutcherries and Nelpuras.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

161. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,440 for Kandukrishi Cutcherries and Nelpuras by Rs. 100

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1 G. LAND REVENUE —REVENUE SURVEY—*Establishment.*

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

162. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,867 for Computor-Draftsmen by Rs. 3,267.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

163. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,867 for Computor-Draftsmen by Rs. 10.

REVENUE SURVEY—*Allowances.*

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

164. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1,000.

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI:

165. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1,000.

Motions for reduction of total grant.

MR. K. K. THOMAS :

166. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,050 for Revenue Survey by Rs. 5.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

167. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,050 for Revenue Survey by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

168. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 53,050 for Revenue Survey by Rs. 100.

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand III.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI :

169. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Re. 1.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW :

170. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Re. 1.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI :

171. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Domand III by Rs. 10.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON.

172. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Rs. 10.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

173. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

174 To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Rs. 100.

MR. M. N. PILLAI :

175. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Rs. 100.

MR. KURANDIPALLIL R. RAMAN PILLAI :

176. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8·48 lakhs under Demand III by Rs. 100.

The Council adjourned at 5-51 P. M.

T. P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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